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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6395
9th "	OCEANA	8940		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9921
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6958
21st "	ARABIA	7902		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9990
1908.				
4th J.-B.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5794	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5794	MONGOLIA	9909
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7388	VICTORIA	6022
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6663		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7388	BRITANNIA	6076
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7388	MOOLTAN	9921
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7388	MOLDAVIA	9990
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6958
9th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9365
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.

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TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	....	6th Nov.
FUSHIMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
YETORIFU MARU	...	K. Sato	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kou	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,709	Tues. 5th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "WARONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mohemera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohemera and Kuweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S. S. "URIANA," 5,243 tons, on or about 2nd Nov., calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 9th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov.
AFRICA	4296	F. Radesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th " "
AFRICA	4296	F. Radesich	1st Feb "
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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ISTOK	2891	M. Tisac	30th Nov.
AUSTRIA	7800	A. Bluffer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	O.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	16th "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6360	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	21st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5121	29th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	26th " "
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6360	11th Ap "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	11th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6360	15th July "

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
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(Sd.) Baron de Caters.	(Sd.) Baron de Caters.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz.: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Capt, &c.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC DESIROUS of seeing the DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages.

1. Starting from the Town Hall—
   (a) Bazaar Gate Street, South of Municipal Garden, Hornby Road, across Carnac Road into Shaik Memon Street, to Mumbadevi Corner, thence Kalbadevi Road, as far as Robert Money School, back up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar, and so to J. J. Hospital direct ;
   or
   (b) Same route as above as far as Hornby Road, thence via Crulkshank Road up Kalbadevi Road, Bhendi Bazaar to J. J. Hospital.
2. Starting from J. J Hospital the same routes as above in reverse order.

In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Dalaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the route laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz.,

Money School, Pydhoni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.

Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1907.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE.

AS I have RETURNED to BOMBAY, the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. Daniel Longworth, Assistant Secretary and Manager, to act as Secretary and Manager of this Company, during my absence, is hereby CANCELLED.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

BOMBAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 5th & 6th instant, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TO BE SOLD

BY THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS
AS A GOING CONCERN,

A WELL KNOWN HORSE TRAMWAY in India, at present the property of a Public Company, conveying 150,000 Passengers per year. The property comprises the whole of the Permanent Way, Land, Buildings, Horses, Cars, &c., in going order.

The Tramway has been in operation for 15 years and has a large pilgrim and goods traffic which will greatly increase during the Simhast Year. During this period large profits can be realised from the influx of 10,000 pilgrims per day with the addition of the necessary rolling stock and horses.

The Tramway has an increasing goods, and connecting Cart traffic which is capable of development, as the district is a large and prosperous one, and is becoming a favourite health resort with Natives and Europeans.

Application has been made to the Government for powers to convert to Steam Traction by which means the working expenses can be greatly reduced, and the receipts increased. The line is also capable of profitable extensions into outlying districts.

For further particulars, apply to—

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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 20 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th of June, 1907, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 18th November, 1907, between the hours of 11 A. M and 1 p. M., on SATURDAYS, and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (S.T.), on other week days, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th October, 1907, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after Friday the 29th November, 1907, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary at Hubli.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the Enamelling Department and First Assistant in the Department of Chemistry. Graduates with Honours in Chemistry preferred. Salary Rupees Two hundred rising to Four hundred in five years. Full particulars regarding the appointment can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned. Applications should reach the Office he or before the 21st November, 1907.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.

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THE BAZAAR WILL BE OPENED at 4-0 P. M. on the First Day by
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Attractions:—CAFE CHANTANT, Scientific Exhibitions, Shadowgraph Entertainments, Sleight-of-hand and Lightning Sketches, Concerts, Competitions, &c.

November, 8th.—The Band of the "The Royal Scots," (by kind permission of Col. Murray and Officers).

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SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, cottage piano, gold watch, silver spoons and forks, etc., at Palli Hill, Bandora.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) precisely, at the residence of W.A. Chambers, Esqr., Palli Hill, Bandora, his household furniture made by Roberts and Weimbridge and other effects consisting of—

Plush lined drawingroom suites, dining tables, chairs, large mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiters, glass door book and library press, screens, marble top centre tables and teapoys, large and small cabinets, corner cabinets, writing table, tiled top, fancy teapoys, English iron double and single bedsteads, mirror back double and single almirahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, set of solid silver spoons and forks for 12 persons, one 18ct. gold minute repeater hunting watch, concert phonograph, large and small Persian carpets, one ebonized grand upright cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., glassware, porcelain lamps, etc.

Property is on view.

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ON VIEW.—FURNITURE by Roberts, Cottage Piano, Gold Repeater Watch, etc., the property of Mr. W. A. Chambers, at Palli Hill, Bandora. SALE TO-MORROW, at 3. P. M., S. C. and Co.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—In a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in Words—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3/32d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

Slightly unsettled weather continues in the north-west of India. The cloud has increased in the north-west of the United Provinces and Rajputana, in parts of the Punjab, and Kashmir. The usual low pressure conditions in the south of the Bay are intensified by somewhat light to moderate rainfall which has occurred locally in the South of India, while the cloud has increased and the skies are heavily overcast. Burma and Tavoy report three inches of rain, Mergui half. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the humidity of temperature is normal or in defect. North-east India including Orissa and Shillong have had one inch of rain. The skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual, except in the Submontane districts. The temperature is normal. In the United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces, the skies are free from cloud, except in the extreme north-west of the United Provinces where the amount of moisture in the air continues below the average. The temperature is normal, except for slight excess at a few, ations in the north-west division. In north-west India, the cloud is moderate and thick in parts of Kashmir, and of Rajputana, and in the rest of the division the skies are clear or lightly clouded, and the humidity is normal or in defect. The temperature is slightly high in parts of north-west India, but normal elsewhere. In the Peninsula local rain has fallen in south India, the principal amounts being Calicut half inch ; Cochin, Trivandrum, Pamban, Negapatam and Madras, one ; Cuddalore three ; Tinnevelly half; Salem one and a half. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in the south of India, but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Deccan and in the north of Madras, where the coast contains the average amount of moisture. In the rest of the division the temperature is nearly normal. Forecast of the local rain is probable in south India few falls; in south Burma, light precipitation is possible in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen. The wind direction was calm at Lahore and Delhi. The sky is partially clouded at Delhi and clear at Lahore. Maximum temperature was 4° to 5° above normal at Lahore and Delhi and the minimum temperature 1° to 2° warmer at the same two stations. The air is slightly damper than usual.

United Provinces.—No rain is reported from this district. Winds are south-easterly at Agra and westerly at Allahabad, while calm was registered at Jhansi and Cawnpore. The sky is clear. Day temperature was 5° to 7° hotter than usual at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and the minimum temperature 3° to 5° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 3° warmer at Jhansi. The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded in Rajputana and clear in Sind. Yesterday's maximum was 3° higher than usual in Rajputana and last night's minimum 4° to 10° in both the districts. The air is considerably damper than usual in Sind and slightly drier in Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. The wind direction was calm in Central India West, while easterly, south-easterly, westerly or north-westerly winds were blowing in Gujrat and Kathiawar. The sky is moderately clouded at Dwarka and almost clear elsewhere. Weather during the day time was from 2° to 5° warmer than usual throughout the district, while the night temperature was fairly normal in Central India West and 3° to 5° hotter at Bhuj and Ahmedabad. The moisture in the atmosphere was about normal in Central India West and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj and considerably less than usual in other places.

Central Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Winds are very variable in direction being north-easterly to south-easterly at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Amraoti, south-westerly at Raipur and northerly at Nagpur. Akola and Saugor recorded calm. The sky is cloudless. Yesterday's day temperature was 3° to 6° hotter than usual throughout the district, while the night temperature was normal at Amraoti and 1° to 9° cooler elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—No rain has fallen. The direction of air movement is easterly or south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Murmugao and northerly at Karwar. Yesterday's maximum was 7° higher than usual at Ratnagiri and the minimum 3° cooler at the same place. Elsewhere the variation of both maximum and minimum were about normal. The sky is lightly clouded at Bombay, Marmugao and Karwar and the moisture in the atmosphere is about normal at Marmugao and less than usual in other places.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad and north-easterly at Bijapur, while calm was recorded in other places. The sky is moderately clouded at Belgaum and almost clear in other places. Day temperature was 1° to 9° hotter than usual throughout the district, while the night temperature was normal at Sholapur and 2° to 6° cooler elsewhere. The air is slightly damper than usual at Poona and considerably drier in all other places.

General Remarks.—Weather is yet slightly unsettled on and off the south Coromandel Coast. In the Bombay Presidency weather continues fine with passing clouds generally.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

Second forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1907-08 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government).

The area under cotton, according to latest reports, is 2,971,146 acres, as against 3,522,242 acres during the previous year, being a decrease of 551,096 acres or 15·65 per cent.

2. The "Kharif area shows slight increase of 14,915 acres, compared with the August forecast, but "Rabi" sowings of the current year fall short of those of last year by 282,424 acres, or 34·53 per cent. "Rabi" sowings have been limited this year, owing to the rains having held off, and largest decreases occur in the Gulbarga (33,284 acres) and the Raichur (56,022 acres) districts. If there is more rain in these districts, it is probable that more land may still be sown with cotton.

The prospects of the crop, have in some cases changed for the worse, owing to deficient rainfall since the reports were prepared in the tahsil-. Some rain has fallen in parts of the cotton producing districts and the outturn of the crop depends on the weather of the next few weeks.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	8
C Market, Dhoni Talao Panaswall, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Wards' Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	5	4	69
Total plague deaths to date	141,149		
Same date last year	1	0	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 31st 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	66	1
B	133	171	16
C	57	147	3
D	68	46	0
E	295	97	1
F	71	3	0
Total to date	609	533	23
Total rats killed			1142

A CLERGYMAN.

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Depression, Nervous Headache—

Most people have desired to know beforehand *for certain* what will be the result of an undertaking. Imagine the saving in time and money if we could foresee what would happen! How readers may actually realise the wish is divulged by a clergyman, who writes to us and makes it clear that anyone can confidently *foretell accurately and without a shadow of doubt*, the beneficial results which follow a course of Phosferine. The Rev. John W. Clayton says that when his nervous energy was at a very low ebb, and he had lost interest in everything owing to nervous debility and influenza, Phosferine enabled him to recover his vitality immediately. The mere fact of a popular clergyman expressing such complete confidence in the curative properties of the famous tonic is a convincing proof that Phosferine may be absolutely relied upon to remedy and prevent those nervous disorders for which it is a specific. The Reverend gentleman's opinion is strongly supported by a host of doctors and nurses who warmly urge the use of Phosferine, which, in addition, has the distinction of being supplied to nearly every royal family in Europe—a fact that is in itself a guarantee of exceptional efficacy.

Stopped and done with at once.

The Rev. John W. Clayton, 20, Alexandra Terrace, Haslingden, Lancs., writes:—"I have been for a long time a user of your Phosferine, and even this winter was saved from an attack of nervous debility by its use. I have for many years been subject to Influenza in the early spring and have found the attacks moderated and a great deal of depression and nervous after effects kept away by using Phosferine. This last winter I have had a specially hard time and my nervous energy got at a very low ebb. I lost interest in everything, and when I found I could go on no longer I began with the Phosferine and was struck with the rapid way in which I recovered. I find it a very useful pick-me-up tonic and we keep it constantly in the house My wife has also used it for a peculiar nervous headache which she occasionally has. The headache ceases at once and in a short time disappears. This much I can say of your remedy without saying a single word that even approaches exaggeration."—July 24, 1904

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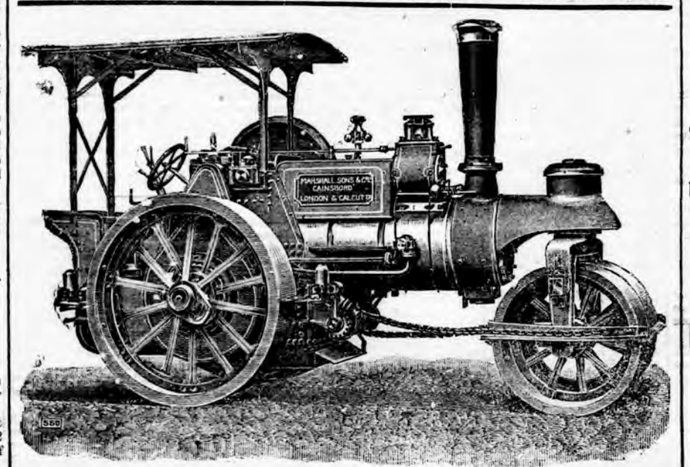

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine" whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 0	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co., HUMMUM STREET.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR, The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS. Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES. Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE. Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED, Newspaper Agent, MAIN STREET, POONA.

Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM.

THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe
H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Greece
H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
H.I.H. Prince George of Greece
H.I.H. Princess di Sipino
Princess Anna Hohenlohe, &c.

H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes:—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., —95 & 96,— High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

A favourite Pick-me-up.

A dash of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

in Soda Water.

Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

SEE THAT EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S MAKE.

DO you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the live long night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you ugh it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold.

Odmans' Cough Elixir cures any and all coughs, cures them quickly, cures them thoroughly. It is just the right cough remedy to keep in your house to be taken by any member of your family who contracts a cough.

Odmans' Cough Elixir is a positive ease for sore throat and hoarseness. Price per bottle Rs 1-4-0; V. P. P. Annas five extra.

Sold only by

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 155B., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zebenghia, 2,690 tons, Captain F. D. C. Dewing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 9 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga. 938 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain J. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,163 tons, Captain A. Foresti, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain H. Chidley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
R I M S Investigator.....Survey St

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr S D Vale.....R I Marine
H M S High flyer.....Cpt C S Hickley.....R Nav
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr T A Le Berry.....R I Marine
Plassy .....Capt Nethy.....Transport
H M S Proserpine .....Capt James.....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus .....Comdr Hickman.....S Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 1.

Amaryllis ..... 2587 Lash ..... Gordon Line Tejpal & Co
Allanton ..... 2775 Motyer ..... N F W & A G & Co
Bodhvell ..... 2208 Scrow ..... S Wallace & Co
Capri ..... 2781 Bedding ..... F & R S N Co
City of London ..... 5693 Black ..... K Nixon & Co
Ismaila ..... 3381 Ross ..... M M & Co
Itria ..... 3419 Fenwick ..... M M & Co
Kyoksai ..... 1964 Lennox ..... K Nixon & Co
Loodiana ..... 2124 Chidley ..... M M & Co
Nuddea ..... 1944 Davidson ..... M M & Co
Nubia ..... 2992 Houston ..... I M & Co
Nubia ..... 2409 Grinsted ..... M M & Co
Oriental ..... 2965 Palmer ..... P & O Co
Peninsular ..... 2719 Palmer ..... P & O Co
Rydal Hall ..... 2 [illegible] ..... K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor ..... 1583 Palmer ..... H Ahmed Hassum
Soahsian ..... 2566 Davison ..... E Tajbhoy
Shah Nalam ..... 2751 Davison ..... E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer ..... 1922 Pilling ..... H Ahmed Hassum
Sh h zair ..... 2 5 Grant ..... shah N N Co
Strathdel ..... 2146 White ..... K Nixon & Co
Upala ..... 1783 Stewart ..... M M & Co
Wilnark ..... 2255 Robertson ..... M M & Co
Waroonga ..... 1949 Bamber ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Nov. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	11-11	P & O Co
B	Castello	2339	Leighton	Rud	12-11	F Mnir & Co
C & R	Ionandrosse	2774	Kennedy	Baltimore	8-11	R A Wills
D & E	Quilos	4 84	Anderson	Calcutta	2-11	M M & Co
F	Chanda	2351	Fleet	K'chi	4-11	M M & Co
G	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jedah	10-11	B & P S N Co
H	Sultan	2916	Urch	Durban	2 11	A Strauss
K	Aleppo	2526	Webster	Hull via K'chi	4-11	P M & Co
L	Ipswich	612	Pelling	Stream	1-11	Shah S N Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2221	Baldwin	Jedda	1-11	The Shah S N Co
N	Canterbury	2734	White	Philadelphia	9-11	R A Wills
O	Mohammadi	1251	Primrose	Jed a	7 11	B & P S N Co
P	Schwarzenfels	2000	Franzius	Hoorg	5-11	Glade & Co
Q	Shah Allum	1917	Davison	Jedda	1-11	Esajee Tajbhoy

Offside M

Purl	613	Ahmed		N F		Bo S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	924	Mahomed		Mangalore	1-11	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed		N F		B S N Co
Satrauji	547	Hossein		K'chi	2-11	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alovi	2124	Hill	K'chi	6-11	B & P S N Co
2	Masdila	5091	Thomson	Lpool	9-11	W & A G & Co
3	Uriana	3383	Robertson	Z'bar	2-11	M M & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillen	Antwerp	9-11	W & A G & Co
5	T asuki Maru	2403	Mockler	Kobe	6-11	N Y Kaisha
6	Clan Chattan	5900	Malcolm	Cardiff	12-11	F Muir & Co
7	Xanthia	3321	Thomson		N F	M M & Co
8	Koerner	3240	Forest	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Wartenfels	2383	Schmidt	K'chi	10-11	Glade & Co
14	Hawthorn	923	Jenkins	N F		B & P S N Co
16	Silverdale	2446	Rutter	New Port	9-11	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Oriental's	Palmer	Aden, Oct 27
	Loodiana's	Chidley	Calcutta, Oct 5
	Clts of London's	Black	Glas. ow, Oct 23
	Zebenghia's	Dewing	Jedah, Oct 25

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Dunbar's	Lee	Port Said (for orders)
	Shah Allum's	Foster	Jedah
	Linga's	Rickford	Karachi
	Koerber's	Foster	Trieste, &c
	Plassy (Tpt)	Nothy	Southampton

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Chanda, for Antwerp.
" Itria, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—20 bales wool and 25 bales goat hair A H Bundally, 250 bales wool B Hurbhum, 36 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales wool and 130 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 bales wool, D Goolabchand; 900 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 150 cwts wheat H Canji; 1,030 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—2,000 cwts castorseed W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—1 package carpets, Thos Cook and sons,

FOR GHENT.

Castello s—166 bales twist J A Begbie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Johnhardi s—9 bales twist, Kharas Bros

FOR HAMBURG

Johnhardi s—803 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts bran, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Schwarzenfels s—25 bales cotton, D Jamsetji and Co; 202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 5 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 26 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 10 bales twist Kahn and Kahn; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—155 bales cotton' M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—310 bales twist, P B Petit and Co; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha, 700 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LATEST VALUATION

OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to announce

THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

which may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,

Address : 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 31.] [BOMBAY, *November* 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/4	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94 3/4	1/2	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	un	chgd
3¼ do. Govt Securities	64 5/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	27 9/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	27 7/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	59 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 16 1/2	1 1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 54 1/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4 84 1/2	3/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2	from	to-day
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 1/2		3/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 3/8		3/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1/4		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd
Bills on Calcutta... ...Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4d.
* Closing tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£31,700,000	Dec. £3,100,000
Public Deposits	... £7,300,000	Inc. £300,000
Other Deposits	... £4,190,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Dec. £500,000
Other Securities	...£34,800,000	Inc. £5,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£20,800,000	Dec. £3,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 40o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool –

Spots	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	Firm.
East Indian	...	Quiet but steady.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	17,000
Mid-Americans	...	6 03 +16
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :–

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 71	5 70	5 69	5 69
+15	+15	+15	+15
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5 69	5 68	5 68	5 68
+15	+15	+15	+16

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 60,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 54,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 43,000 "
Do. to Continent	... 72,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·75 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10 43 –01	Advanced early owing to firm cables and tended to decline later through bulls unloading.
Futures—Month of March, 10 17 +03	

New Orleans–

Spot Cotton—10 1/2 +1/8.
Futures—Month of Dec 10·23 –01.
Do do Jan. 10·19 –01.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore 56½ Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49½ Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp —Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/4 unchgd.
Rubber :–
Para Rubber 4s. 1d. Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	7,06,360	London	Oriental	National Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,55,600	do	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	do	do	Bank of B'bay
6 Boxes Sovs ...	4,60,000	Sydney	Oceanien	Comptoir National H. Vardhawan
1 Box Sovs	2,250	Suez	Quilos	H A A Reza
2 Cases Sovs....	39,600	Jeddah	Mohammadi	
Gold Coins ...	19,950			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1ST NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

The Bank of England rate has been raised 1 per cent., thus making it 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened quiet at 1s 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight for credits but as no Bills were offered, the buying rate all ronnd was reduced to 1s. 4 9 32d. 3 months' sight, but even at the lower level very few Bills were placed. One or two Banks sold demand for two mails at 1/4, but with a small enquiry the rate was reduced to 1s. 3 31/32d. The best rate obtainable for T. T. was 1s. 3 15/16d. at which there were a few small buyers for ready requirements. Far Eastern rates are slightly firmer.

We quote :—	
T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32
Credits—3 months' sight...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129½
Hongkong—30 days' sight ..	151
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	201

Government Paper :–

The market opened to-day at 96 3-4 for cash and 96 5-8 for settlement. A fair amount of business has been passing and at the close quotations close 1/16 up with buyers. Calcutta rates were advised as 96 13 16 ready and 96 9/16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—	
Cash	Rs 96·13
1st Settlement	" 96·11

Bullion :–

Reuter on Thursday advised the price of Bar silver as up 1 8 at 27 9/16 ready and 27 7-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/4 higher at 59 3 8. Locally the market improved on the overnight quotation to 70 1/8 *ex*-duty but closes at 70, with the settlement quotation at 70 1/8. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

			Ls. a. p.
English Bar Gold	... ...	...	24 2 0
Australian Bar Gold	... ...	...	24 1 0
Bombay Bar Gold	... ...	...	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	... ...	...	15 0 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	... ...	...	15 0 0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	... ...	...	70 0 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	...	70 2 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits	12,39,000	.....
Other Deposits	19,16,000	.....
Sundries	80,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	25,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	2,35,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	52,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	16,29,000	.....
Bullion	.....	46,000
Balance with other Banks	7,02,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash	11,58,000	.....

Council Bills :–

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the amount offered was 30 lakhs, of which 2,660 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d., tenderers at this rate receiving in full. No transfer were advised. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 30·20 lakhs, and for next week the amount advertised is 30 lakhs. After the sales a small lot of 10 lakhs extra Bills was allotted at 1s. 4d., and to-day there is an extra allotment of 1·50 lakhs Bills at the same rate.

The mail of the 18th October brings £40,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	19,60,000
Bombay	"	7,80,000
Madras	"	3,10,000
Total...	Rs.	30,50,000

The mail of the 25th October brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	40,00,000
Bombay	"	5,00,000
Madras	"	.....
Total...	Rs.	45,00,000

The mail of the 1st November brings £ 50,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	26,40,000
Bombay	"	1,10,000
Madras	"	70,000
Total...	Rs.	28,20,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish ...	157	1,821	3,245
Central India ...	191	191	1,930
Barsee and Nugger ...	782	1,275	1,301
Berars... ...	89	375	4,394
Central Provinces ...	...	311	2,217
Total Comras...	1,219	3,973	13,087
Dhollera	2,353	4,748	4,926
Broach	...	128	405
Compta and Dharwar.	3,430	11,124	2,523
Westerns	340	903	1,756
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	10,166	18,833	18,563
Bengals, Rajputana...	119	1,338	593
Sind	...	1,107	1,471
Persian	41	151	69
American	...	231	907
Egyptian	...	...	...
Other Sorts	...	...	17
Totals ...	17,673	42,591	44,322

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales 1905-06.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	17,673	18,103	+1,570
Receipts from 1st Oct to 31st October 1907.	42,591	44,322	—1,731
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	5,297	17,673	—12,376
China	8,731	11,513	—2,782
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	14,028	29,186	—15,158
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct.			
Europe	30,139	49,015	—18,876
China	.....	800	—800
Japan	11,902	17,273	—5,381
Coast Ports ...	4,051	8,527	—4,476
Total ...	46,092	75,625	—29,533
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	7,038	6,847	+ 191
China			
Japan	779	1,180	— 581
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 12th Oct. 1907—523 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 3rd August 1907—22,952 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907.		390,000 bales
Total Receipts 1st October to 31st October 1907...	42,591	"
	432,591	"
Total Exports from 1st October to 31st October 1907	46,092	"
	386,499	"
Afloat	7,617	"
	378,882	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	94,000	"
Stock in all hands on	284,282	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :–

Sharp fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week. On adjustment up to yesterday New York and New Orleans show a slight fall in futures, while Liverpool was 12 to 17 points lower in arrivals. To-day's messages report little or no change in America, but in Liverpool futures have advanced 15 points.

There appears to be a slight improvement in the financial position in America, and much will depend on a continuance of same. Crop estimates are said to have been reduced. Receipts at the U. S. Ports continue comparatively small and so far run on much the same lines as those of 1903.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·14	6·03	—11
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	5·79	no quot tion.	
Do. Jan.Feb.	5·66	5·59	+·03
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·90	10·70	—·20
Futures, Dec.	10·45	10·43	·02
Do. March	10·29	10·17	·12
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 7/8	10 1/2	—3/8
Futures, Dec.	10·27	10·23	—·04
Do. Jan.	10·27	10·19	—·08

The local market has ruled steady during the week with very little change in prices. A fairly large business has been done, Japan shippers having been in the market throughout the week, while exporters to Europe have been occasional buyers, and mills have been enquiring for near deliveries of New crop. Houses have, at times, been sellers, particularly of Bengals, and there has been business passing in the bazaar covering previous sales, and buying at the rates now ruling. The principal lines have been in fine M. G. Bengals for November and January and fine M. G. Broach March, while fine M. G. Damangaum-Poolgaum and Yeotmal, and fine M. G. Khandeish, all for January delivery, have been taken to a smaller extent. The market closes steady as under.

A few lots of new M. G. Khangaum have arrived, and the quality is satisfactory. There is, however, little or no enquiry for ready new cotton. In old crop a small business has been done by mills.

Weather conditions remain unchanged, and the cold weather has apparently set in. From the South, reports this week are less satisfactory.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	264 1/2	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	234	
" Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	228/9	
" " Khangaum-Akola	220	
" " Amraoti ...	219/20	
" " Muttia ...	206	
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	202	
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	210	
" Bengals ...	200/1	
F. G. H. G. " ...	189/90	

FREIGHTS.

The market has been very quiet with little or no business offering for near or Forward shipment. Rates are unchanged.

We have no fixtures to report this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	54,052	cwts
Linseed	14,528	"
Rapeseed	4,038	"
Gingellyseed	50,680	"
Rapeseed	1 078	"
Groundnuts	1,031	"
Castorseed	37,877	"
Rice	31,283	"
Myrabollams	4,400	"
Cottonseed	12,971	"
Mowrasced	21 656	"
Gram	4,683	"
Jowar	6,233	"
Maize	1,786	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady. Owing to the favourable advices of the La Plate Crop the Home markets are quiet, but local sentiment is bullish amongst native merchants owing to insufficient moisture at the time of sowing, which has in consequence been retarted. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.
December	" 8 12 9	R. T.
April-May	" 8 14 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet. Business in ready is difficult owing to good quality being scarce. For New Crop the market is firm owing to unfavourable crop accounts. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 12 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, April May...	" 9 8 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is very strong, and sellers are reserved and increase prices after a small business. The home markets are firm and ready to pay sellers' prices. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c....	Rs. 62 0 0	
" " 75 p. c. ...	" 61 0 0	
White Havre...	" 64 0 0	to Rs. 65 0 0

POPPYSEED :—The market is strong, butthere is little doing as stocks are limited. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 6 0	B. T.
April-May	" 11 6 0	R. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled steady throughout the week at Rs. 39-8-0.

COTTONSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 23-8-0.

GROUNDNUTS.—This market has also been firm during the week at Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 47-0-0.

MOWRASEED.—Has been steady and closes firmer at Rs. 6-0-0 R. T.

WHEAT. The market is firm. Local mills have been buyers of white Karachi at Rs. 6-10-0. We quote :—

New White Delhi April-May Rs. 6-0-0.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The demand continues meagre, and, owing to the accumulation of stocks and anxiety of holders to sell, prices are gradually giving way. Merchants are engaged in preparations for the Dewali Festival, which begins on Monday next and it remains to be seen whether the Dewali will bring with it some improvement in the demand. Prospects are, however, far from hopeful.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—Market is extremely dull, and no improvement is expected for some time to come.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—We have no improvement to report. Prices in the bazaar are easier all round and dealers seeing the steady decline in cotton, are anxious to move stocks. Buyers, however, anticipate lower values on the Home side, and are holding off.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The same remarks as above apply also to the market for these Goods.

DHOOTIES.—The market is dull with very little business doing. Trade all round is bad, and with famine in sight there is no chance of improvement.

METALS.

COPPER.—After a long dullness the Home markets have advanced at about £3 to £4 per ton during the week, but this has had no effect here, and rupee prices remain as low as before.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also higher at Home, but there is little or no demand here, and prices are nominal.

COALS.

Market isquiet with a downward tendency : little or no business doing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	22	0	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	0	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Watson's Hartley ...	17	8	0	"
South African Dundee	16	12	0	"
Desherghur, Bengal ...	16	0	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur ...	15	4	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	"
Seebpore	15	4	0	"
Jardine Navigation ...	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard ...	14	4	0	"
Laljee's Navigation ...	14	0	0	"
Bellihari	13	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned Brands of Karosine oils are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun brand oil, in Tins.	Rs. 3 14	0 per pair
" " " " "	loose... Rs. 3 4	0 per 8 gallons
Burmah Swan brand oil, in Tins	... Rs. 3 8	0 per pair
" " " " "	loose... Rs. 2 14	0 per 8 gallons
Silver Light, cases, 150°	... ... Rs. 5 4	0 per case
Anchor, cases	... ... Rs. 4 8	0 per case.

The Market is firm.

SHARES.

The market has been quiet and unchanged during the week. Bank of Bombay Shares are steady at Rs. 1 382 1-2. Bank of Bengal Shares have changed hands at Rs. 1460. Bank of India Shares are unchanged at Rs. 62 and Indian Specie Bank Shares at Rs. 49. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 565, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 110, Ahmedabad Dholkas have changed hands at Rs. 101, Tapti Valleys at and about Rs. 447 1-2. In Press shares New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 527 1-2 C. D. Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 127 1-2 X. D. Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 620. The New Mofussil Company Limited has published its accounts showing a total disposable balance of Rs. 2,78,000, out of which they are writing off Rs. 75,000 to Reserve Fund, etc., Rs. 80,000 to Depreciation and Rs. 15,000 to Deterioration of share machinary. From the balance Rs. 1,08,000 they pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share equivalent to Rs. 12 1/2 per cent. and carry forward to new year's account, Rs. 51,000. We would take this opportunity of congratulating the Directors and the Chief Agent, Mr. Thomas D. Moore, to whom great credit is due for these excellent results. In Miscellenous Companies Alcock Ashdowns. are quiet at Rs. 330. All India United Insurance Company Limited have been put through at Rs. 19 1-4. Badhan Piles are quiet at Rs. 130, Bombay Burmas are unchanged at Rs. 8,400. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 430. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 590. The Bomboy Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 260 X. D., and Preference shares at Rs 267½ X. D. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 162 to Rs. 163, and 6 per cent. Preference shares of the same Company are steady at Rs. 121 Shivrajpurs are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 45. A big lot of Bamankuas Manganese Company shares was put through during this week at Rs. 15, premium per share. In Mill Companies Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,100 and closed at Rs. 3,110, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,815 X. D.; and Swadeshis to Rs. 1,350. Alliance Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 220 and New Great Eastern also at Rs. 220. The Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 500, Colaba Land are quiet at Rs. 1,020. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 390. Empress have declined to Rs. 375. Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 1,300. Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 720. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,465. Southern Marathas have changed hands at Rs. 195. Standards at Rs. 1,105. New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 620. The rest are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th Oct.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Current and Deposit Accounts					3,386,438	8	10
" Circular Notes					490	0	0
" Capital and Reserve					400,000	0	0
					£3,786,928	8	10
By Consols, War Loan, and English Railway Debenture Stocks	627,180	0	0				
" India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks	241,645	0	0				
					868,825	0	0
" Cash at Bankers and on hand	518,215	3	10				
" Cash at Call and at Short Notice	270,000	0	0				
					788,215	3	10
" Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable					1,961,823	14	4
" Bank Premises, Freehold	147,550	0	0				
" Bank Premises, Leasehold	26,564	10	8				
					174,064	10	8
					£3,786,928	8	10

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet and certify that it is in our opinion a full, fair, and correct statement of the Bank's affairs. We have verified the amount of Cash at Bankers, on hand, and at Call, together with the Securities representing the Bank's investments and those held against advances.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
London, E. C.

17th October, 1907

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,382½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil.	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	220
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	62
Indian Specie Bank	150

POLICE COURT.

COMMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Khasru Chinai, one old offender having several *alia*, was charged with theft in respect of a bag containing cash to the amount of Rs. 83. On Wednesday morning the accused was seen loitering about Chinch Bandar, Dongree. He was subsequently found in possession of the bag and the money. The police arrested him on suspicion and found that the notes and coins in the bag tallied with the details of the cash in a theft case reported some time back. Labhchand Lakhma, a Marwari shroff having his shop at Chinch Bandar, had taken out a bag containing currency notes, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 83, from his cash-box. He put it on the box and left his seat to bring the account books to compare the cash with the entries. When he returned with the books he missed the money-bag. The matter was reported to the police. The police took the accused to the complainant's shop and the bag was identified. The accused admitted four previous convictions. His Worship this time committed him to the High Court Sessions.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTOR IN COURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Canty charged Govinda Babaji Mukadam, (35), committing a rash and negligent act, on 22nd October, at 4 p.m., when a boy named Raghunath Mahadev (6), was killed by a cart in Arthur Road on which cart the accused had put a boy named Maruti Krishna, (12). Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. The boy Maruti said, the road being recently watered, was slippery; Raghunath was crossing the road running. He shouted out to him; Raghunath slipped and fell, and was run over and was killed.

The Magistrate, in delivering Judgment, said, unless the lad Maruti was proved by evidence to have been unfit for driving the cart, and unless the knowledge of his being unfit was brought home to the accused, the Court could not convict the latter according to law. There was no such evidence of unfitness of Maruti; nor of his having known of such unfitness against the accused, and he was therefore acquitted.

IMPORTING BAD MEAT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of fourteen cases of bringing into Bombay, on the 23rd of last month, contraband meat from Coorla, an unauthorised and unlicensed place, for the slaughter of animals. Mr. Kazi Abdool Razack, General Inspector of Markets, Bombay, appeared to prosecute. Thirteen of the accused were Mahar women; the quantities they had brought into the city ranged from 50 to 80 lbs. Ten of them pleaded guilty: three did not. Evidence was led against the latter and they were all convicted. Eight were fined Rs. 40 each with an alternative of two weeks' rigorous imprisonment; five were fined Rs. 50 each, with an alternative of three weeks. Hari Govinda, a Mahar man, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 60, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ADMINISTERING A STUPEFYING DRUG.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Magistrate, committed for trial to the ensuing Sessions of the High Court, Usman Mohiddin Hasan, on a charge of administering a stupefying drug to a woman named Yemni, who resided in Kanatipura, and who was very friendly with him. The motive is stated to be, the woman's refusal to allow the accused to accompany her to her native country where she was going. The drug was administered to her in a glass of sherbet.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVER-LAND MAIL OF 18TH OCT.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 18th Oct., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Major and Mrs W J and 3 children
Ashwith, Major J
Burton, Lt R U
Charters Molony, Mrs J and 2 infants
Chettle, Mr E
Clapp, Miss
Cowan, Rev W
Davis, Mr J H
Fraser, Mr A D
Gurtis, Mr W
Henderson, Mr H H
Hepworth, Mr J W
Huggins, Mr G F
Ingram, Miss M E
Jennin s, Mr L
Johnson, Rev R R
Johnstone, Mr B H F
Lane, Mr W
Lee-Wilson, Miss E M
Lloyd, Miss A M
Lucas, Mr
Mag, Miss H
Mason, Mrs E M C
Quin-n, Mr J
Rattigan, Mr C S
Symington, Mr & C
Shakel, Miss
Sharp, Mr and Mrs R W
Smith, Rev H J and Miss
Vyse, Mr G C
Wallis Whitcutt, Mr F G
Wilson, Rev N G
Wilson, Miss M E
Wilkefield, Miss
Woodbridge, Mr W J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adams, Miss F
Anderson, Miss M S
Anderson, Mr G
Apear, Miss S
Bullard, Mr W E
Howes, Mr G
Horowitz, Dr J and Mrs
Jois, Mr J J
Jones, Mr and Mrs W
Kiddle, Mr J
Labertouche, Capt G
Lane, Mr G
Lindley, Mr R S
Lyle, Mr and Mrs H W
Machicol, Capt R
Magraine, Lt E
Morris, Mr D
Macfee, Mr and Mrs W
Moses, Mrs S G and child
Offord, Mr F
Osmaston, Mr A E
Palmer, Mr and Mrs H
Pearson, Mr and Mrs R S
Peil, Major E
Pink, Col
Price, Mr G
Ramsay, Miss N M
Russell, Miss
Searle, Lt Col C F A
Sheldon, Mr N L
Skinner, Mr E J
Slater, Miss
Smith, Lt C A J
Sopper, Mr E
Soster, Mr F
Strutt, Mr T
Turner, Major A G B
Tybbe, Mr and Mrs R L
Watling, Major G
Watling, Mrs G
Whalford, Mr G L
Whebe, Mr C B
Wicklaim, Mr H F
Woodhow, Ramsay, Miss G
Woodbridge, Mr W J
Wright, Mr W B
Wynne, Mr J
Young, Capt W G P
Young, Mr W G

FROM BRINDISI.

Barrett, Major Genl A A
Barrett, Mrs
Blunt, Col G
Hodgson, Mr M R
Odgers, Mr C E
Shinwell, Mr R

FOR KARACHI.

Dunne, Mr H
Gee, Lieut H P
Griffith, Capt G H
Lee-Wilson, Rev and Mrs
Mead, Mr T
Mouck-Mason, Lt N G and Mrs
Penton, Lt B C
Rouch, Mr and Mrs L
Seale, Lt G H
Terkington, Mr J S
Troyer, Capt A P
Webb, Mr M

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "OCEANIEN."

The following is the list of passengers who sailed for Europe on Thursday in the Messageries Maritimes Steamship "Oceanien" from stream:—

Marseilles—Mr and Mrs H M Laurie, Mr and Mrs V L R Chart, Monsieur Pabbe' Louis Rouch, Mrs Dillon, Mr J McHatton and Son, Mr M Sharcef, Mr M L Varma, Mr Moolchand Kapoor, Mrs Doncin, Mr Blondean, Miss Graciet, Mr and Mrs Esmien, Mr Motte, Mr Demortiere, Mr Coat, Mr Pinquon, Mr Figarol and 2 sons, Mrs Pinaud, Mrs Monnier, Mrs Amiel, Mr and Mrs Philippe and daughter, Mrs Claveraune, Mr Hebare and daughter, Mr Homo, Mr Strachan, Mrs Brown, Mrs Desfontaines, Rev Moltrer Simon.

Aden—Mr Hermann.

One of the attractions at the Silverton (Devonshire) carnival was a cock-crowing contest, for which six birds were entered. The prize was awarded to a noisy bird, who crowed 50 times within a quarter of an hour.

SPORTING NEWS.

MOTOR UNION TRIALS.

To-Day's Preliminary Runs.

In connection with the Trials of the Motor Union of Western India to be held during the Christmas week, from Bombay to Kolhapur, and back via Mahableshwar, the Trials Committee have decided to make a preliminary survey of the course during the Divali holidays, and a company of six cars will leave the Motor Union Rooms at 7 a.m. this morning, with a party of about twenty persons. Poona will be reached on Saturday, and Kolhapur visited on Sunday where Sir Lawrence Jenkins, President of the Union, the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, Chairman, and Mr. N. M. Marshall, the Honorary Secretary and Mr. J. D. Davar, will be the guests of the Resident, Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Ferris. The other members of the party will be accomodated in a camp. The party reaches Mahableshwar on Monday and then returns to Bombay via Poona. The cars taking part in these Trials will include a 35 h.p. Richard Brasier Touring Car, a 28 h.p. Richard Brasier Landaulette, a 20 h.p. Belsize, a 20 h.p. Brown, a 14/16 Argyll and 10/12 Gladiator. Details of the tour will appear from time to time in these columns.

It will be seen from this that Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn are both taking a keen interest in the coming Trials, and have made a special effort to take part in this preliminary round of the course which Mr. N. M. Marshall, the energetic Secretary of the Trials Committee, has organised with great care and thoughtfulness. The time for the Trials is now very close and we congratulate the Committee on their early efforts to put everything in thorough working order before the date of competition.

It will be recollected that it was want of this attention last year that caused the abandonment of the Bombay-Sawantwadi Trials. As far as we can gather, a number of entries have already been coming in both from Motorists in India and in England, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Trials in Christmas week will be an unqualified success. Motorists will be pleased to learn that while going over the course in connection with this trip attention will be paid to the condition of the roads, and the Department of Public Ways will be advised of those places requiring special attention. A good deal of correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of the Motor Union of Western India and the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the condition of the roads as applied to Motor vehicles, and the Government finally addressed the Secretary to the effect that although a considerable amount of money had been spent in putting the roads in thorough repairs in the current budget, any serious defects pointed out by the Motor Union of Western India will receive prompt consideration and attention of the Public Works Department. It is very pleasing to note that the Government are recognising the work of the Union in this way, and we have no doubt that it will very shortly be a powerful and useful institution.

KARACHI RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 1.

BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Mr Graham's Hero 8st 12lbs .....Mr Rouse 1
Capt Toogood's Liberal 10st .....Mr Elgee 2
Mr Jelliari's Kashmir 11st 5lbs .....Owner 3

Time—1 min. 55 secs.

Betting.—Hero 6 to 1, Liberal 2 to 1, Kashmir 3 to 1.

The race.—Kashmir and Liberal made the running in company to the distance, when Hero came away and won by two lengths.

KARACHI HANDICAP.

Mr Wodward's P D II 12st.....Mr Elgee 1
Mr Bonse's Dawn 11st 7lbs .....Owner 2
Mr Llewellyn's King Tom 10st .....Mr Greenfield 3

Also ran.—Shooting Star 8st.

Betting.—1 to 1 P D II, and Rex, and evens Dawn.

The race—P D II made the running and won easily, the others being left at the post.

Time—1 min. 55 secs.

ARAB POLO HANDICAP.

Capt Toogood's Mick 10st 8lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Jelliari's Kashmir 11st 7lbs .....Mr Elgee 2
Mr J W Edward's Bhopal .....Mr Greenfield 3

Also ran.—Myma 10st 10lbs, Greyling 10st 1lb, Chicot 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Mick, 2 to 1 Kashmir.

Time—111-5 secs.

I. C. S. CUP.

Capt Toogood's Maranta 10st 9lbs.....Owner 1
Col O'Donnell's Necklace 9st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Capt Birdop's Jinny Lind 8st 9lbs 3

Also ran.—Careless 12st, Eminent 11st, Achievement 11st 7lbs, Cumrew 9st 6lbs, Carmela 9st 3lbs, Silver II, 9st.

Betting.—4 to 1 Maranta and Necklace, 2 to 1 Careless, fives the others. Time—1min. 8 4-5secs.

DESERT HANDICAP.

Capt Ready's Alexes 10st 8lbs.....Capt Toogood 1
Capt Toogood's Browne 10st 13lbs.....Capt Marriott 2
Capt Greenway's Plebian 10st 13lbs .....Mr O'Hara 3

Also ran.—Muscana 9st.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Alexes, 2 to 1 against Browne.

AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACES.

First Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, NOVEMBER 1.

The course was excellent and the condition of the weather fine. The Worcester Regiment was At Home and the music was delightful. General Kelly and Mrs. Kelly and all the station were present. Five favourites won and the upset of the day was Noble Lady running second, starting 10 to 19.

ARAB HURDLE RACE.—1½ miles.

Mr Annuse's St. Gatian 1
Mr. Benson's Eclagse 2

PONY HURDLE RACE, R. C.

Captain Carr's Jokes 1
Araminta 2

ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Captain Lambton's Ramah 1
Mr. Annusle's Stotten 2

MAIDAN PLATE.

Mr. Alderson's Beionique 1
Captain West's Crackman 2

PONY SCURRY.

Major Harrison's Dolly 1
Noble Lady 2

ARAB PLATE.

Captain Carr's Koregaon 1
Ramas 2

The lotterines the night before in the Club went very well.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap Sweepstake Race for all Classes sails at 4 p m to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by
Turquoise.....	Scr	F J Preston
Manikin	12 13	Officers R A
Lapwing	22 0	Capt R St J Gillespie
Maid.....	23 13	Officers R E
Coralie	25 3	J G E Metcalfe
Peewit	25 3	F V Evans and D Fraser
Evia	12 13	R W Fisher
Jean	25 3	D Moberley
Swin	26 53	Sergeant Major Giles R E
Swale.....	26 53	Corporal Oxford R E
Invicta	29 7	Sergt Loy R E

Course from Committee vessel round, Tucker Beacon leaving it to Star Board round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Star Board and thence to Committee vessels, thence round Middle it to Star Board, round Mark, Boat with "R" Flag at South, Troopship Buoy leaving it to Star Board and thence to Committee vessel.

Course No. 1 followed by No. 2 7-3 miles.
" Courses as per New List.

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THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Exoneration of the Police.

MR. COLLIN'S REPORT CRITICISED.

The regrettable disturbances which occurred in Calcutta on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd instant led to a wholesale condemnation of the Calcutta police in the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Press. It was alleged that the meeting in Beadon Square on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd instant, was dispersed without any adequate reason, that the police afterwards got entirely out of hand assaulting innocent passers-by attacking tramcars, and looting shops, or at least encouraging or permitting "Gundas" to loot them. Similar accusations were made regarding the conduct of the police on the following evening also. These charges were so serious that the Lieutenant-Governor directed Mr. Collin, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, to proceed at once to Calcutta and inquire into them. Mr. Collin met the Hon. Babu Radha Charan Pal and other leading Indian gentlemen who had been collecting information regarding the alleged excesses by the police and questioned them and the persons whom they produced in support of the allegations.

The Lieutenant-Governor has now received Mr. Collin's report, together with his notes of the statements of the persons questioned by him. The report is very far from being as complete and careful as was to be desired, says Sir Andrew Fraser. The orders to Mr. Collin were to inquire fully and with care into the situation in Calcutta, as to the justification for dispersing the Beadon Square meeting, as to the supervision over the police, and into any specific allegation regarding their action. Mr. Collin has not fulfilled satisfactorily the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor in his inquiry. It has been hurried and consequently incomplete and perfunctory in parts. Mr. Collin was proceeding on leave; and the inquiry proved to be a heavier piece of work than was anticipated. It would have been well had Mr. Collin postponed his leave for a week when he ascertained the scale of the case; for he might then have sifted and tested the statements made to him. This work will now have to be committed to another officer.

There are, however, some points which are made clear in these papers. There has clearly been gross exaggeration in the attacks on the police; and there is no doubt that the charges which have been made against the police as a body are not justified by the facts. In the first place, Sir Andrew Fraser sees no reason to doubt that the police were fully justified in breaking up the meeting in Beadon Square on the evening of the 2nd instant. Their statement that brickbats were thrown at them has not been robutted. Several of the speakers had (and not then for the first time) held them up to opprobrium, and it is not surprising that some of the hearers should have taken this method of showing their sympathy with what was said.

It appears clear that at first the rioters were chiefly young Bengalis such as usually attend the meetings in Beadon and College Squares. When once the peace was broken, however, large numbers of labourers and "gundas" were attracted to the streets and began rioting and looting on their own account. On both nights the police were themselves the main object of attack. They were pelted with brickbats from the by-lanes and housetops; and their attention was distracted altogether from their ordinary duties of watch and ward by the necessity of pursuing and endeavouring to catch their assailants. That while this was going on some looting and acts of violence should have taken place is no matter for surprise. This is sure to happen in Calcutta whenever the attention of the police is distracted from their proper duties. It is also alleged that some of the subordinate police officers themselves took advantage of the darkness and general confusion to commit illegal acts; and it is possible that this was the case; the lower ranks of the police require discipline and control. For all this lawlessness the responsibility rests rather with those who organized the attacks on the police than with the officers of the police force. No accusations have been preferred against the superior officers of the force; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot hold them responsible for acts committed behind their backs when their entire attention was devoted to the suppression of a riot in which they were themselves the principal objects of attack. The papers submitted by Mr. Collin afford ground for believing that on the whole the police were kept well in hand and behaved well, considering the provocation that was offered to them. Their conduct at the time of the dastardly attack on Sergeant Walters was most creditable as indicating their discipline and self-restraint.

On the other hand, it is most desirable to ascertain how far the charges against individual members of the police force can be substantiated. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that there has been gross, and in many cases deliberate, exaggeration in the charges against the police. It is apparently established by the statements of the drivers and conductors that the police were not concerned in the attacks on the tram-cars. On the 2nd instant, these attacks were made by Bengalis presumably because the police were being conveyed in the cars, and on the 3rd instant by "gundas" also. There is no evidence worth the name that the police were in any way responsible for the injuries caused to the cars and their occupants. As regards the assaults which are said to have been committed by the police on innocent persons, it must be remembered that the rioters were composed largely of respectable Bengalis, and it is natural that in some cases ordinary passers-by were mistaken for rioters. There may have been cases in which assaults were wantonly committed. It will probably be difficult to ascertain the number of such cases, but it was probably small. Many of the assaults for which the police are blamed were undoubtedly committed by "gundas." The charges of connivance by the police in cases of shop looting are also greatly exaggerated. In most cases, "gundas" only were concerned. The number of cases in which distinct charges have been made against the police is very small.

At the same time, there are various cases in which definite statements have been made inculpating individual members of the force. These would apparently have been more numerous had Mr. Collin been prepared to hear them. Some of them are no doubt due to a report set about that compensation would be paid by Government. Of course this report is entirely without foundation: no compensation will be paid. Some of the statements, however, are definite and charge certain members of the force with deliberate neglect of duty or with gross misconduct.

MR. COLLIN'S REPORT.

POLICE VERSION ACCEPTED.

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. Collin's Report:—In accordance with the orders of his Honor, I made an inquiry into the circumstances of the recent riots in Calcutta on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th October, 1907.

THE BEADON SQUARE MEETING.

The first point is the justification for the dispersal of the assembly on the night of the 2nd October in Beadon Square. Babu Radha Charan Pal and Raja Sreenath Roy and others of his family, who attended the inquiry, told me that the general impression was that the police deliberately provoked the riot in order to attack the Bengalis. I tried to ascertain on what grounds this belief was held. Babu Radha Charan Pal referred to the reports in the native newspapers, and said that, from what he had heard from an eye-witness, he thought there was a case for an inquiry. I examined this witness, and found that he knew nothing of the disturbance. I therefore accept the police version of the facts. There is no doubt that the police who, under Government orders, had to attend the meeting were reduced to one of two alternatives, i. e. (1) to retire when the meeting became disorderly and their light was put out, or (2) to disperse the assembly by force, if it did not quietly disperse on being ordered to do so. They rightly, I think, decided to disperse the assembly. It was necessary to use force, because the people did not go away when ordered to do so, but continued to crowd round the police and to shout and throw pieces of brick at the police. They did not arrest any one because of the darkness and confusion. Their first object evidently was, to disperse the assembly.

After the assembly was dispersed the police force drew up outside Beadon Square and remained for about three quarters of an hour when bricks were being thrown at them when the lamp had been put out, and they could see no one. They returned to their quarters about 9-30 P. M. and could make no arrests. They were attacked on their way back but could do no more than drive off their assailants, who disappeared into the lanes and houses when pursued. The same procedure went on all night, and no arrests were made. The police were chiefly occupied in keeping the streets cleared and in trying to catch those who threw bricks from the house.

The next point of the inquiry directed was the action of the police in assaulting innocent passers-by. There were many instances brought to my notice, and a number of persons came up with wounds on their bodies. The first was Jotindra Nath Pal, who got a blow on his head because he did not clear out of Beadon Square at once when the assembly was being dispersed. Another man complained that he was attacked by the police as they were returning from Beadon Square. As I have said above it is possible that the rear men of police were out of hand at this time. There were other cases on Wednesday night.

There are besides independent cases, which I have heard of separately, of men being attacked in the street. It is to be remembered that for two or three hours on Wednesday night there was a great confusion in the streets. People in tram-cars were being evidently attacked, and bricks were being thrown at the Police. In these circumstances, the object of the police was to clear the place of the disorderly elements, and it was difficult for them to distinguish, even if they wished to do so, between orderly and disorderly people. The state of the street when the chief disturbance took place on Wednesday night is described by the tram officials, paragraph 14. It was during this time that the disorder was raised by the ordinary Bengali population, who made attacks on the tram-cars, shouting "Bande Mataram." It was for this reason that the police looked upon the Bengalees their chief antagonists.

The next point is the charge that the police allowed the "gundas" to loot shops in their presence or they assisted them. On Wednesday there were few cases of attacks on shops. The chief was the mischief done to the shop of Mullick Brothers and one or two other shops in the neighbourhood, which was confined to breaking windows or electric lights, vide paragraph 10. This may, as noted before, have been done by the constables returning from Beadon Square, but there is evidence of an outsider (vide paragraphs 10 and 15) who joined the police apparently for the amusement of the fight, and there may have been others. Still the assistants in the shop were very positive that the mischief was done by constables, and the Deputy Commissioner was inquiring into the case.

Of other cases of plunder of shops, I would refer to that given in paragraph 9. The only eye-witness is the coolie in the shop. It is clear that persons were constantly taking refuse in the shop, and were being hunted by the police and the case is probably greatly exaggerated. Superintendent Aldridge of the 1st Division remembers that a pot of curd was upset there.

Then there is the case referred to in paragraph 8. I have shown in paragraph 11 that this was exaggerated. There is also the case referred to in paragraph 6 (iii) and in paragraph 11 it appears that what was regarded as an attack upon a house was merely a constable rattling on the door to attract attention as he wished to get inside and catch some persons who were throwing bricks from an upper storey.

The notes contain many other instances of looting dealt with in paragraphs 18-19. I was not able to check these cases of which occurred on Thursday night. As regards these reports of loot it is to be noted that when I began my inquiries a report spread that Government would compensate for the damage done. This report was taken up by the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in a leader of the 10th October.

I find it very difficult to believe these cases of looting with the assistance of the police. Great exaggeration naturally takes place, as e. g., the evidence of Dr. Chatterjee, paragraph 16, who at first said that he saw shops being looted for three hours, but afterwards admitted that he saw no shop looted, but he saw "dhangars" carrying away loot, and the police did not arrest them. The fact that the whole body of police was fully employed during that night, under proper control, as shown above, seems to make it impossible that they can have found time opportunity to loot shops. Nor has any property been traced to them so far as I am aware.

There is one peculiar charge of the plunder of a rice and dal shop by constables in uniform in the Circular Road far from the disturbed area—vide paragraph 18 (i). This requires full investigation. It is possible that in some cases the police found the hands of low class plunderers too strong for them to deal with, and thus they stood passively by. I could not, however, properly investigate these cases, and it is certain that there will be a large number of them brought forward.

With regard to the evidence of tram-car officials there was nothing to corroborate the charges of violence against the police. On the other hand, the attacks made upon them by the middle class rioters on Wednesday night and the low class rioters on Thursday were most serious.

As a proof of the moderation of the police, it may be noted that on Friday night, when Sergeant Walters was severely wounded, none of the men who were concerned in the attack were injured, though the Superintendent who arrested them carried a revolver, and had to follow them into dark passages and rooms.

With regard to the final paragraph of the instructions the disturbance was undoubtedly serious. It was a trial of strength between the Bengali agitators and the police. The latter won the day in the case of the Beadon Square meeting, and the Bengali agitators restorted by attacks and brick-throwing. They appear to have been assisted by the prostitutes who occupy most of the upper rooms bordering the Chitpur Road.

The police was continued by the agitators, and the lower classes also joined in. They came, I understand, from the Corporation menial classes. The Mahomedan lower classes did not join in this disturbance as their interests were not affected. They looked upon it as a fight between Bengalis and the police or Government.

The affair probably began out of the arrest of A. C. Banneriji, which followed on the attendance of the police at public meetings. The people resent this and this led them to molest the police at the Beaden Square meeting.

(Sd.) E. W. COLLIN.

The 10th October, 1907.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's. steamer "Macedonia," Captain C. D. Bennett, will sail to-day for London, with the English Mail of the 2nd November, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

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Chowdhury, Mr R
Chatfield, Mr G E
Crowther, Mr A W
Dewing, Major R H
Dickins, Venble Archdeacon W A
Dhar, Mr
Goolamhussen, Mr
Greyfoot, Lieut-Col B
Holloway, Mr G C
Ingram, Miss G
Jaffer, Mr and Son
Lane, Mr J B
Ling, Miss
Malleson, Lt-Col W
Murray, Mr N W
Manners-Smith, Mr and Mrs S G
Maud Mrs S G
Macnair, Mrs
Malony, Captain
Marshall, Mr D
Muir, Mr James
McNillan, Mr E A
Montgomerie, Mr A
Mawdsley, Mr R C
Narayan, Mr G K
Narma, Mr
Oliver, Mr and Mrs E W and two infants
Plimmer, Mr G A
Ronald, Mr A
Short, Miss
Slacchini Mr A
Stuart, Sir Harold
Smart, Lady and Miss
Tesh, Mr C W
Wood, Mrs W G
Webb, Mr G R and child
Way, Mr T A
Young Mr and Mrs T
Yates Miss

DIVINE SERVICE.

22ND SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 3RD NOV. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a m—Holy Communion
8 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-50 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—185, 194 and 323.
3-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Baruby in E.
Hymns—165, 289 and 370.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—546, 322 and 176.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—529, 447 and 175.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—255, 536 and 27.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday
5 p.m.—Guild of St Helena Working Party.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion
Hymns—423, 318 and 538.
8-45 a.m.—Matins
Hymn—135 and 427
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—435, 438, 437 and 429.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Solemn Eucharist—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
10-30 a.m.—Catechism
6-30 p. m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe, Alms for All Saints Community
November 2.
7 a.m.—Requiem Celebration—Choral.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev, C, Lee Wilson, Vicar of old Radford, Nottingham.
Offertories for the C M S Upcountry Missions.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—25
Hymns—497, 373 and 202.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Reynell.
6-30 p.m.—Special Popular Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B.A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Communion—Rev Alex S Crichton and Rev Dhanjibhai Naoroji
Hymns—128, 98, and 417.
Psalm—25, 103.

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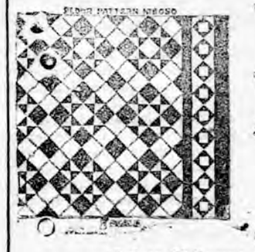

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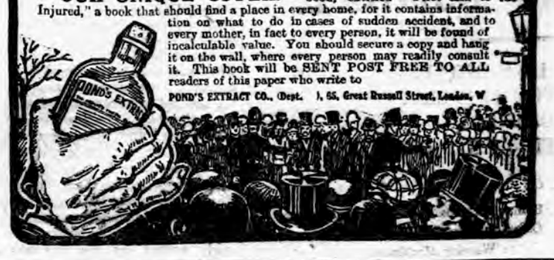

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1907.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF GERMANY.

The United States are following in the footsteps of Germany in realising the close connection between science and practical affairs. Indeed in the matter of the endowment of universities America is in the very van of progress, and her activity is all the more admirable that the munificent foundations which have sprung up so widely in recent years are mainly the work of enterprising millionaires, not of the State, as is generally the case in Germany. Not only have rich individual and prosperous firms handed over lump sums to deserving educational institutions, but they have lavishly provided for research studentships and fellowships, and set aside capital of which the annual interest is expended in the form of prices to the writers of useful monographs in economic, as also other, sciences. This excellent habit is illustrated by a valuable little book with the title of our heading, being one of the series of the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Prize Economic Essays offered annually by the enlightened firm of this name at Chicago. Indeed the present work is the prize-winner in merely one subject out of seven which were assigned by the firm's *special committee in a single year*, such is the zeal with which intellectual activity *is fostered in the United States of America*, and so necessary to the welfare of the nation is felt to be the co-ordination of science and industry. In the present masterly work, based on exhaustive research, we are enabled to ascertain the real causes, and their respective importance, of that German industrial development which has been so rapid, and which has done so much to break down the industrial monopoly of Britain. As we have remarked before the Free Trade theories of the English Economists were very suitable to England when—about half a century since—*she possessed the commercial* and manufacturing monopoly of the world; *it was the fond hope of the Cobdenites that other* nations would adopt these theories and so confirm this supremacy, remaining industrially subordinate to Britain. But they did not, and "the tariff laws of the period 1875 85 had the appearance *of a concerted action on* the part of Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and the States against England to prevent the national specialisation of industry." Gradually of the Continental nations Germany proved to be the most dangerous foe of English industrial supremacy, and various causes contributed to the marvellous transformation of an agricultural into an industrial Germany *The foundation of the Empire in 1871* was an economic fact of tremendous importance; it unified the national resources and quickened the pulses of the national life. As the German has a natural capacity for industrial organisation and strenuous exertion, the modern capitalistic system as it had sprung up on British soil, together with the vast improvements of machinery effected in England up to that time, were borrowed by Germany, which found an earnest of success in her wealth of coal and iron and in the new national spirit evoked by the triumphs of 1870-71. Population moreover was growing apace, and increase of population is one of the three fundamental facts underlying the industrial development of the 19th century. Owing to the growth of population in Germany—it has nearly doubled since 1850—abundant labour was available for manufactures while the consuming capacity of the market has expanded even more rapidly than the foreign market, and this is even true of the iron and chemical trades which export so much. From this fact it must not be supposed that the foreign trade of Germany has not grown enormously—everyone knows that it has, for imports have been almost doubled in twenty years and exports have increased one third.

Germany imports most goods from the United States—chiefly raw materials and food-stuffs—and she exports most to Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, her next door neighbour. Coming to individual industries, we find that Germany produces more pig iron and steel than Great Britain and only less than the U. S. A.; that in coal production she comes third—the U.S.A. and Great Britain being respectively first and second; that in the manufacture of electrical machinery she is only second to the U. S. A.; that she easily stands first in the chemical industry, owing to her excellent technical education; while in both cotton goods and textiles she holds the third place. In agriculture she is suffering from great depression owing to foreign competition and the increase of wages. A bright fact in the agricultural situation, however, is the prevalence of peasant proprietorships in the west of Germany. The industrial development of Germany has been much facilitated by her splendid railway system, which in mileage is only surpassed by that of the United States, but in efficiency of management is far superior. The growth of her shipping is both cause and effect, chiefly the latter, of the increase of manufactures. Even now, though the tonnage of German steamships has increased 14·47 per cent. since 1871, it is only one-seventh of the British tonnage, while fully half of the German commerce is carried by foreign ships. It cannot then be maintained that the German maritime interests are yet great enough to justify the vast naval programme which we were criticising recently.

It will be interesting to note more in detail the characteristics which make for the industrial capacity of the German, and the character of the German working man. A tariff wall may assist a nation in the race for wealth, but without a fundamental capacity for industrial organisation it is of little use. Now physical vigour, patience and power of endurance are some of the more noticeable racial characteristics of the Germans A law-abiding and submissive temperament—partly the result of centuries of bureaucracy, partly of the universal military training—are also to be noted. These qualities make for perfection in organisation, inasmuch as modern capitalism succeeds by the sacrifice of the men's individuality and by their obedience, power of co-operation and sense of duty in all positions. Fruitfulness is another of the modern German characteristics. An increasing proletariat is clamouring for employment, so that the high birth-rate compels industrial progress. Other elements are a daring and enterprize which the German shows in business, though not in social and political life, assiduity in learning foreign languages, and the presence of a large Jewish element of proved ability engaged in banking and commerce. All this excellent material has been very much improved by the fine industrial education and technical training which Germany has developed, and is held together by the intelligent Imperial social enactments, especially the national insurance system which we discussed recently when speaking of the Gainsborough Commission. The net result is that the industrial movement in Germany is of a more single-hearted type than in England; the evils of capitalism are less apparent; there is less strife between capital and labour, a better feeling between employers and their men. Industry is perfectly organised and with less friction than in England or America; the labourer shares, and appreciates that he shares, in the growing prosperity of his country, a prosperity which we again repeat owes much to the close relationship between science and practical affairs.

CHINA AWAKENING.

THE awakening of China manifests itself in many curious ways, but probably in none so curious as in a memorial to the Throne from the censor Li Shuhua on the necessity of abolishing the custom of High Ministers of the Crown kowtowing and addressing or replying to their Majesties on bended knees. The custom is described as degrading, though why, we entirely fail to see; for it would be on a par for a man to refuse to kneel while being dubbed a Knight. The question has really arisen from the presence of diplomatic and other missions. For them there was a claim for exemption put forward. Now the same claim is made for the Chinese themselves. Why the claim should be made is not quite clear. The custom has existed from time immemorial and probably the Chinese who went through the ceremony whenever occasion required, had no conception of its being in any way degrading or derogatory to their dignity. The kowtow before the Throne consists in kneeling three times, and ton hing the ground with the head thrice at each genuflexion. *The orders governing the ceremony are given* by the Master of Ceremonies: "Kneel, prostrate yourself to the Earth, arise," and so on, repeated each time. The origin of the custom is unknown, though it is thought that it was introduced from the West and it is probably a glorification of the Indian "Salaam." Accord*ing to the decisions contained in the "General* Ceremonial" of the Manchu Dynasty (published at Peking in 1824 in fifty four volumes) foreign ambassadors *had to perform the kowtow first*, when delivering their credentials; secondly, *several times*, at the solemn reception by the Emperor, and, thirdly, at the presentation of the Emperor's gifts to the ambassadors. These decisions *applied to the representatives from* every land, without exception. The attitude of *Europeans towards this custom has never been* a clearly defined one. Ambassadors and other *representatives from the West, political as well* as religious, have not been united in their *resistance to the demands of the Chinese* to conform to this usage. They, on the other hand, have never wavered in insisting on conformity to it on the part of all foreigners, without distinction, who sought *to have audience with the Emperor.* The question as to whether the custom should be observed by Europeans has long been debated. The Chinese assume an arrogant attitude and insist on the performance of the kowtow as an indication of inferiority and subjection and there is the other view, the very obvious objection of the Westerners to acknowledge any degree of inferiority. Were it a ceremonial, pure and simple, meaningless as many ceremonials have become, the matter would be easily settled, if it required to be settled at all; for it would be nothing more than a mark of respect to the Throne, which no one would need to refuse. But whatever the aspect of the case has been in the past it is now entirely changed, for the Chinese themselves claim that kowtowing is degrading and to try to insist on the continuance of observance of the custom by Europeans would be is offering a direct insult. As a matter of fact there has been very little kowtowing by Europeans. For over one hundred years prior to the establishment of permanent foreign Legations in the Chinese Capital in 1860, European representatives were not accorded an Imperial audience. Since that date the kowtow has never been insisted upon, the Chinese, no doubt, realizing the futility of endeavouring to make it obligatory. The Western representatives in the presence of the Emperor simply bowed in accordance with the requirements of European etiquette in similar circumstances. Whether the question, as far as foreigners are concerned, is now finally disposed of remains to be seen. But it is highly probable that there will be proper recognition of the impossibility of separate codes, adverse to the foreigner.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

FROM all sides news seems to indicate a quieting down of affairs in Morocco. The state of ebullition, which has been continuous for about a year, is gradually approaching a more normal condition. But we must not hastily assume that the problems of Morocco have been all solved in a year. We do not yet know whether the new position of affairs is real and permanent. It is true that the Moors, that live on the confines of Casa Blanca, have had a taste of French lead, and are more or less played out for the present. General Drude is prepared to extend to them the pardon and protection of France, and they seem disposed to accept it. But he has merely subdued a tribal rising, and his victories can in no way be regarded as the conquest of the Moorish nation There are dwellers at a distance, who have not, and are not likely to come within the sphere of French military activity. Their appetite for plunder and their hatred for the Nazarenes and Jews has in no way been satisfied. In the north, Mulai Abdul Aziz may be trusted to keep down any rising there. But in the south Ma-el-Amin, the "Sorcerer of the Sahara," knows that there lies the picturesque and rich town of Mogador inviting the adventurous to partake of her spoils. Many a town, nursed in the wave-lapped bays of the Mediterranean, is tempting-fair to the plundering, fighting bands that infest the shores. It is true then that things are comparatively quiet and look to be improving, but it is true also that the Maghreb is the home of mirage and mysteries, and there it is the unexpected that happens. We are only too well aware that the dangerous propaganda undertaken by certain so-called nationalists has had as its aim the upsetting of English and French prestige in Africa. These forces have been, and will always be, easily dealt with if tackled with a firm hand. And the facility with which such seditions are overthrown is increased by the fact that they in no sense represent the moving of a nation's heart and will. But let us not for a moment conclude that there is no national desire, which will some day find its Active Expression. One day there will arise a real leader of men. For him, "The Master of the Hour," as the Moslems impersonally call him, all African Islam is silently waiting. And if ever he comes it will take Europe all her concord and vigilance to cope with him and his. In the meantime Islam awaits the call to arms with the infinite patience of the Oriental To the European, time is money; but to the Oriental, time is nought. And hence it is of paramount importance that those powers, which have great interests in Africa, must never allow themselves to be put off their guard by apparent calm. They must be ready and intelligent in their interpretation of the signs of the time, and ever occupied in staving off even the semblance of easy acceptance, non-chalance, and inertness. It is in the silence and uncertainty of the short twilight that the Oriental is most swift of foot, deadly of aim, and cunning of plan. This is his pride. The children of the twilight shadows are his heroes, and, as far as he is concerned, cunning is synonymous with prowess. The "African Peril" lies rather in the unborn one, who will arise with the breath of Allah in his nostrils, and the Wisdom of Allah in his mind, and the love of Allah in his heart, than in the Ebullition of the present. He will be a great man, and we must meet him when he comes, not with a jaunty jingoism, but with the fullest conviction that, if we are to maintain our prestige and our possessions, we must fight with that same desperate bravery, which has immortalised our race.

THE s.s. "Yeboshi Maru" left Singapore for Hongkong on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Oceana," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Sunday, the 3rd instant.

THE Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Government of the United Provinces, granted a loan of 25 lakhs at 4 per cent. to the Ajodhia estate.

WE had to record a few days back the melancholy death of Mr. J. N. Pogose, the Lucknow barrister, who was found dead in the train on the night of the 19th instant. It appears that on the same night a brother of Mr. Pogose, a tea-planter in a remote station in Assam, was discovered dead in his bed, having shot himself with a revolver.

ON and after Monday the 11th November the timings of the passenger trains on the main line and branches, and of the local and suburban trains between Colaba and Virar on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be revised. The weekly surat excursion train will commence running from Saturday next, the 9th November. Particulars may be had from station-masters.

SIR JOHN HEWETT arrived at Lucknow yesterday morning accompanied by Major Gordon his Private Secretary, from Bareilly by train, having motored all the way from Ranikhet to Bareilly. He leaves Lucknow to-day by motor for Allahabad, arriving there the same afternoon, and stays there until the 13th instant. From the 14th to the 17th instant he stays in Benares, and then returns to Lucknow.

A MAN, dressed as an official, appeared at the police station of Kleinschwalbach, a cider village about twelve miles from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and requested to see the sergeant, to whom he produced a list of about twenty inhabitants, written on official paper, with a memoranda of different amounts of money against the names. The stranger also produced documents purporting to authorise him to collect the amounts on behalf of the finance department of the Courts of Justice. The sergeant put on his helmet, the "Tribune" says, and accompanied the stranger to the houses of the persons listed and assisted him to collect the debts. After making out the receipt in due form and thanking the sergeant, the stranger quietly took his departure, leaving the inhabitants and the police to discover a few hours later that they had been neatly hoaxed.

MISS FANNY BROUGH, writing in "M.A.P." of her early days on the stage, says that while at the Prince's heatre, Manchester, she acted with many famous "stars," including Barry Sullivan and Edmund Phelps. "The former, I recollect, I threw into a violent though suppressed passion by toppling over on my face when I shot up as the 'apparition' in 'Macbeth'; while the latter, on my being introduced to him, asked me anxiously whether my hair were my own (it was, and is). Phelps used to be quite carried away in some of his scenes, and on previous occasions he had, when dragging the heroine about by her hair, suddenly found himself grasping an empty wig-Phelps, I recall with pride, was good enough to tell me that I had the right stuff in me, but I think his judgment was biassed by the docile way in which I submitted to having my hair torn about."

PRESIDENT FALLIERES was received with enthusiasm in his tour through the South of France. In one of the villages an old woman went up to him and said, "You do not recognise me? It was my husband who put up a post in front of your door at Nerac in 1871, when you were elected a councillor-general." "I do not recognise you, but I shall embrace you all the same," M. Fallieres answered, and as he kissed the venerable dame he slipped into her hand a banknote, which, the "Telegraph" says, did not seem a superfluity, as the poor soul was in rags, while the crowd applauded frantically. At another village a wine-growing peasant, much moved, exclaimed, "You have been very good in coming; now we shall love you." "I prefer affection to respect, and I thank you. Now I want you to understand that the Government will do all that it can for you."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S *LETTER.*

The Railway Crisis.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

THE three volumes of the letters of Queen Victoria which have been edited by Mr. A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher and whose publication has been so eagerly awaited have appeared. Not only do they prove to be intensely interesting but they are universally admitted to be of such a character as to raise, if that were possible, the affectionate regard which the nation felt for the Mother of her people—to quote Lord Rosebery's happy description when unveiling a statue of the late Sovereign at Leith the other day. If there is a disposition to find fault with the Editors it is because their selection is too political. One would have liked to know more about the inner life of the Queen and her Court. Such a letter as the following makes us wish for more of the same kind :—"I was brought up very simply—never had a room to myself till I was nearly grown up—always slept in my mother's room till I came to the Throne. At Claremont, and in the small houses at the bathing-places, I sat and took my lessons in my governess's bed-room. I was not fond of learning as a little child, and baffled every attempt to teach me my letters up to five years old, when I consented to learn them by their being written down before me. . . . I was naturally very passionate, but always most contrite afterwards. I was taught from the first to beg my maid's pardon for any naughtiness or rudeness towards her: a feeling I have ever retained, and think everyone should own their fault in a kind way to anyone, be he or she the lowest, if one has been rude to or injured them by word or deed, especially those below you. People will readily forget an insult or an injury when others own their fault and express sorrow or regret at what they have done." It is a good thing that the book is so quotable and that Mr. Murray seems to have given the daily papers *carte-blanche*. Otherwise the work would have remained a sealed book for the great bulk of His Majesty's subjects. The price, £3-3-0, is quite prohibitive and in the circumstances absurd. As the *Times* says, the three volumes might have been produced at 10s. Some of the circulating libraries are not issuing the book to their subscribers owing to the monstrous cost.

THE "EDINBURGH" AND INDIA.

The place of honour in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* is given to an article entitled "Signs of the Times in India," of which the text is Mr. Morley's second Budget Speech. In order to trace the cause of unrest among so many of the educated Indians it is, we are told, necessary to turn to the educational policy introduced into India by the British Government. The average Englishman is not an imaginative person, finds it in fact by no means easy to put himself into the position of one not of our own race, especially if he has a dark skin. What is good for England and Englishmen must be good for the whole world. "In this case, his lack of imagination has led him to blunder badly over the higher education of the natives of India, and it must be admitted he was greatly misled by his brilliant adviser Lord Macaulay who was a *litterateur* pure and simple, with no knowledge of or taste for the arts and sciences." But in justice to our countrymen it must be admitted that at the time the Indian universities were founded, and for many years afterwards, the importance of the highest and best education in science and in engineering and in allied professions was not sufficiently realised even in Great Britain. Amongst the defects of the Indian system of education is the absence from schools and colleges of that strict discipline under which our boys are brought up in England. "The educated Hindu is too often lacking in the reverence for what is above as well as for what is beneath him, on which the wise Goethe laid such stress in his description of an ideal school in 'Wilhelm Meister,' Though the unrest and disaffection among the educated Hindus are not universal, there is a very great deal of undoubted disloyalty and sedition which would lead to mutiny and widespread bloodshed if left unchecked, as the recent events in Rawal Pindi to the North of India and in the quiet town of Coconada to the South have abundantly shown. The first function of a Government is the preservation of law and order; but thoroughly fit and qualified men selected from among the natives of India should be brought into closer touch with the rulers of the country. Moreover, as the Prince of Wales shrewdly perceived during his visit to the country, greater sympathy is needed between the rulers and the ruled. "Optimism should be the note of our rule; but even the optimist as regards India's future will have his moods of doubt and depression. No such experiment as Britain's rule over this vast dependency was ever made before on this planet. What will be the final result of it? Where is the forescience that will pierce the mist and darkness of the far future? Meanwhile the interests of India may confidently be left in the hands of Lord Minto the present wise and sympathetic Viceroy, and of Mr. Morley whose statesmanship has given support to the Government of India and confidence to the great European community commercial, official and legal, and to the great loyal majority of educated Indians. These latter, whether Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians or of other races and creeds realise that British rule has achieved peace, order and prosperity in the past and that only by and through it can the same blessings be permanently continued. The article of which I have only given a very bald summary occupies forty pages of the review and is the most exhaustive as it is, perhaps, the weightiest review that has yet been made of the existing situation in India.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AND FORTIFICATION.

Another article of special interest in the current *Edinburgh* is the one devoted to the second edition of Sir George Clarke's valuable work "Fortification: its Past Achievements, Recent Development and *Future Progress.*" *Against the practice of studding* coasts with fortifications of monumental type, no voice at least no voice of real authority—was, we are *reminded raised until your present Governor* publicly questioned its wisdom. "The force of his arguments and the clearness of his explanation were soon admitted; and—*though he did not completely* quell the spirit that caused the industrious piling up *of passive defences—he did succeed in checking* the tendency to expend vast sums of money in a class of fortifications which proper consideration of the *conditions of war would have shown were* pretty sure to have no practical utility." In *view of the occasional re-appearance of the old* spirit the publication, after an interval of 17 years, of Sir G. Clarke's book with fresh matter is fully justified." "It should, the competent reviewer goes on to say, "win for the author the gratitude of all and they are no small number—who wish to see their country properly defended without waste of public funds. The process by which the author explains how this can be effected is found to be simple enough when stated as he states it. It consists in the assertion of the predominance of principles over details." Sir George Clarke may possibly before long find to the advantage of Bombay that the same law or rule may be applicable to some other things besides military strategy and tactics. One is further encouraged to indulge in this hope by the following sentences in the review before me :—"It is a great deal more than a mere technical treatise on fortification. . . . Our expenditure of money would have been much smaller than it has been, had some of our statesmen been as familiar with it as with far less useful works. It is a disheartening reflection, but one into which we are forced, that had the lessons to be found in this book been taken to heart by those in authority in our own country, the war in South Africa would have been shorter and less costly than in fact it was. Had they been taken to heart by the Russian Government it would probably not have entered into the late disastrous conflict and would certainly have conducted it in a way differing greatly from that which was adopted." One quotation by the *Edinburgh* may be reproduced and commended to the scaremongers who sometimes talk as if they thought it unsafe to make a week-end trip to Brighton for fear of finding the place in the hands of hostile incursionists :—"The Powers of Europe are not organised assassins; and they will not, if they could, strike a blow at a time when international relations are unclouded. That war usually breaks out without a formal declaration is an obvious platitude; but studied acts of war will not be perpetrated at a moment when no diplomatic difficulty exists. Time will therefore be available for naval preparations, always easily and quickly taken and incapable of being neglected by any Government or Admiralty."

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The crisis in the industrial situation occasioned *by the demand of the Amalgamated Society of Rail*way Servants for recognition is advanced one stage further. The reply of the directors is a refusal to recognize the union, and the cry is counter-check to the men's movement for shorter hours and increased payment. The attitude adopted by the directors is perhaps a device to gain time and perhaps to save face. The next move undoubtedly will come from the men in the shape of an overwhelming majority in favour of a strike if the recognition is not accorded. Perhaps when the men's notices are handed, in the various railway directorates will be able to gauge the strength of the movement and to decide whether it be more discreet to arbitrate than to figlit. There is very little to be said for the more militant policy, as although the funds of the A. S. R. S. would be speedily depleted, the levies from other unions would be of considerable assistance. The mercantile community and the travelling public generally hope that Government intervention will prevent a strike. The reserves of pensioners and unskilled labour upon which the companies would be able to call would, with their non-union men, probably permit of some sort of a service being carried on. Time must however elapse before the crisis comes to a head, and it is to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail. If, however, certain allegations made yesterday by Mr. Bell can be substantiated, it would seem that the railway companies have already adopted a pin-prick policy, as a number of Inspectors belonging to the Union have been informed that they must either resign their membership of the Union or their posts, retention of the two being incompatible. While as a general rule it is best that subordinate officials should not belong to the same Union as some of those they supervise, and while there is the risk that Inspectors belonging to the Union will give undue preference to the fellow-members, the present is hardly the time to have opened this smaller question unless the companies mean to fight the larger one. At present the struggle has not entered into our party politics, but generally Liberals seem to sympathise with the men, and the Chief Agent of the Ministerialists, Sir Robert Hudson, has, in a speech at Bradford, said that he cannot see why, if the Postmaster-General can "recognise" the Union of the postal employés, the railway men should be denied a similar privilege. The Congregational Union has passed a resolution virtually censuring the directors, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., told a big meeting at a Southern suburb on Sunday that his party are at the back of Mr. Bell's clients. Mr. O'Connor however is not very hopeful as to the issue for the reason as he put it, that railway directors are "the rarest, most bigoted and anti-popular types of Tories that can be found." This of course is rubbish. All railway directors are not Conservatives, and Mr. O'Connor does not seem to be aware of the fact that according to Mr. Bell the higher officials of our railways, even more than the directors, are opposed to any concession being made. One of the strongest of Mr. Bell's opponents, the manager of an important line, is distinguished for his adherence to and active advocacy of Liberal principles. I do not think that Mr. Bell will be very grateful to Mr. O'Connor for his intervention. The *Times* makes an appeal to the man in the street and tells him that he is wrong in his syllogism—A general strike would cause incalculable injury; there is going to be a general strike; therefore the directors must yield. To this the *Times* replies that there is not going to be a general strike. Mr. Bell and his friends are not strong enough to bring about a general strike They do not represent one-fifth, not even one-sixth, of the great body of railway servants. They do not represent one-half of the selected body to whom, in defiance of the rules of their own society, they restrict the right of membership. That restriction, in defiance of the constitution of their society, is itself sufficiently remarkable. Various rather flimsy excuses have been put forth, but the real reason for it presumably is that the excluded grades are known to be very unlikely to sanction a strike. Room would be found fast enough for men who could be trusted to back Mr Bell's policy. It is at least as remarkable that, of the men who cannot be struck off as ineligible, 42 per cent are in the society, while 58 per cent. resist the most urgent solicitations to join it. In these circumstances, Mr. Bell cannot get up a general strike. Can he get up partial strike? It is, of course, possible but highly improbable. He would certainly be beaten, and the men know it. There are men in thousands all over the country waiting for admission to the service of the railways, which is highly popular because it offers great advantages. There are thousands of men on every great railway waiting for promotion, and qualified for it." The *Times* may be right, but there are many who will not be able to share its optimistic view of the situation.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

I referred last week to the changes that are being effected in the administration of the Imperial Institute, that whitest of white elephants. I mentioned that the alterations decided upon after no less than four years' deliberation—we are supposed to be living in a hustling age!—involved the abolition of the Committee which under the experienced chairmanship of Sir Owen Tudor Burne has, so far as circumstances permitted served the interests of India well and faithfully. I also stated that in place of the Committee, India was to have a representative on the Board of Managers of the Institute, and I anticipated that this post would be filled by a member of the Secretary of State's Council, whose name I withheld. The appointment has been made and, contrary to what I was led to suppose the gentleman selected is not a member of the Council of India, but Colonel Duncan George Pitcher who is well-known in the United Provinces where he was at one time Deputy Director of Agriculture and Commerce and who subsequently was Director of Land Records in Gwalior. *It is a proof of the* value entertained of his past services that he should *have been chosen for his new post ten years after* his return from India on retirement.

WITH effect from the 15th inst an arrangement will be introduced under which it will be possible for the sender of a letter from any of the countries (including India) mentioned below to the address of a person residing in any other of those countries to prepay the postage for reply. In order to do this, the writer of the letter should purchase from the post office what is technically called a "reply-coupon" and enclose it in his letter. The addressee will then be entitled, on presenting this coupon at any post *office in the country of destination, to obtain in ex*change for it a postage stamp, or stamps, of the value of 25 centimes or the equivalent of that value in the *currency of the country concerned. In India, reply*-coupons will be available for purchase at all head post offices and at those sub and branch offices at which there is likely to be any demand for them, and will be sold at the price of 3 annas for each *coupon. Other sub and branch offices at which appli*cation is made for reply-coupons will obtain them *for the applicants. The holder of a reply-coupon* received from another country is entitled, on presenting it at any Indian post office, to receive in exchange for it an Indian postage stamp, or stamps (as may be desired), of the value of 2½ annas. The countries are :—Austria, Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, Corea, Costa Rica, Crete, Denmark (including Greenland and Faroe Isles), Danish West Indies Egypt, France, French Colonies :—Algeria, Dahomey, Guiana, Guinea Ivory Coast, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Oceania, Senegal and Niger Somali Coast, St. Pierre and Miquelon, French offices in China, French offices in Morocco, Germany, German offices in China, German offices in Morocco, German Protectorates :—Cameroons, Caroline and Palaos Islands, German East Africa, German New Guinea, German South-West Africa, Kiaochow or Kiautschou, Marian Islands (except Guam), Marshall Islands, Samoa, Togo, Great Britain, British Colonies and Possessions :—Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong and its agencies in China, New Zealand (including Cook Islands), Rhodesia (Southern), Seychelles, Straits Settlements and Labuan, Transvaal, British post offices in Turkey, Greece, Hayti, Hungary, India (including the Indian post offices at Aden, and in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia), Italy, Italian Colonies:—Benadir, Eritrea, Italian post offices in foreign countries :—Benghasi, Canea, Durazzo, Janina, Scutari d'Albanie, Tripoli (Barbary), Japan (including Formosa and Japanese Seghalien) Japanese offices in China (including Manchuria), Luxemburg Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Colonies :—Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, Norway (including Norwegian offices in Spitzbergen), Roumania, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, United States of America, United States Colonies and Possessions :—Guam (Marian Islands), Philippine Islands, Porto Rico.

SWADESHISM IN INDIA.

THE "TIMES'" REMARKS.

Cacutta and Bombay Compared.

THE TATAS THE HOPE OF INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The "Times," discussing the Calcutta riots and Sir A. Fraser's letter, which it strongly commends, says true Swadeshism is honourable and commendable, but it has been deliberately perverted by the agitators into an instrument to delude the ignorant masses. It is abundantly clear that the time has come to prevent their overt encouragement of violence.

The "Times" contrasts Calcutta with Bombay, which has long been the home of genuine Swadeshism with its numberless factories and mills largely built with Indian capital and controlled by Indian owners.

While India produces practical patriots like Jamsetjee Tata, says the "Times," there is no need to despair for the future.

The journal concludes by pointing out the injury done to Indian credit by the continuance of the unrest.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Contenary Celebration in London,

WHOLESOME ADVICE OF SIR E. SATOW.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

A most crowded meeting was held at Albert Hall to celebrate the centenary of Protestant Missions in China.

Letters of sympathy from the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were read.

Sir E. Satow wrote urging toleration. The Missionaries, he said, ought to learn the teaching of Chinese sages and doctors before undertaking to replace them, and to refrain from intervening between converts and Chinese Magistrates.

The main thing needful was more workers and more money.

A RUSSIAN PLOT.

To Blow the Military Council.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Several military clerks who have been arrested in S. Petersburg have revealed a plot to blow up by bomb the whole Military Council including the Minister of War at their weekly sitting.

LONDON FINANCE.

Failures on 'Change.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

There were two small failures on the London Stock Exchange to-day.

THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Lengthy Conferences.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Mr. Lloyd George and the Directors of the Railways had lengthy private conferences this afternoon.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Railway Conference adjourned until to-day.

RUSSIA.

Famine Prices for Grain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Owing to the unsatisfactory crops in India and America, prices in Russia are approaching the level of the Great Famine of 1891.

NEW "DREADNOUGHT."

Tenders Invited.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for the construction of the third battleship included in the current estimates, which was postponed pending the result of the Hague Conference.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Curious Result of Short Harvest.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

A telegram from Melbourne states that owing to the anticipated shortage in the harvest, exporters are proposing to re-import consignments of wheat now on the way to England.

CAPTAIN TYRWHITT DEAD.

Commander of the "Renown."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

Captain Hugh Tyrwhitt, who was Commander of the *Renown* during the Prince of Wales's visit to India, died on board the "Caledonia" between Marseilles and Port Said.

HARDEN v MOLTKE.

Another Scandal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Public Prosecutor has begun proceedings against Prince Philip Eulenburg and three ex-officers of high rank.

M. ISVOLSKY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 1.

M. Isvolsky has returned to St. Petersburg.

"LONDON TO KARACHI."

A 7½ Days' Journey by Rail.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The *Novoye Vremya*, discussing the appointment of a commission to study Lessar's project of a railway to India bringing London within 7½ days of Karachi, points out the political and economic importance of the project to Great Britain and Russia in the event of the completion of the German-Bagdad Railway, which vitally menaces British interests.

SCINDIA'S PERIL.

Miraculous Escape From Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 1.

A correspondent supplies the following further details of a serious railway collision which occurred at Antri near Gwalior on Saturday night last. It will be remembered that the accident was due to a Special train running into a Passenger train which was standing in Antri station. The occupant of the Special train which was being driven at a good speed, to almost certain destruction against the passenger train drawn up at the station, was His Highness the Maharaja Scindia and his escape was no less than miraculous. Fortunately His Highness and three or four people with him escaped unhurt, owing probably to the fact that the Special was a very light one consisting only a bogey carriage and a brake van, and that carriage was especially strong and well-built. Nevertheless, the end of the carriage which was nearest to the engine has been badly shattered, and if His Highness had been sleeping in the bedroom compartment instead of on the sofa in the sitting room matters might have been much worse. It may be added that on realising what had happend His Highness with his usual forethought and presence of mind, went at once to the rescue of the injured passengers in the up-train, and worked with his own hands to extricate them from the *debris*. It was not till everything possible had been done in this direction that he arranged for a motor car to come and fetch him to Gwalior, a distance of about 12 miles, ordering at the same time his medical staff with the necessary appliances to come to the spot without delay. The accident took place about 12-30 a.m. and His Highness did not reach Gwalior until 4-30 a.m.

SWADESHI INTOLERANCE.

No "Potatoes" on Partition Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Chandra Kanto Biswas was charged with having wrongfully restrained Shaik Mehu, a shopkeeper, by not allowing him to sell potatoes on Partition Day, and forcibly snatching and throwing away his scales. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, one month's additional imprisonment. Out of the fine, if realised, Rs 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

BENGALI AND POLICE.

Babu's Amusing Antipathy to Policemen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Yesterday at the Calcutta Police Court, Mr. Kingsford tried a case in which a Bengali, named Ashutosh Mukerji, was charged with causing hurt to a constable, named Azimul Huq, by throwing a brick at him, causing injury to his ankle. The accused pleaded provocation, saying that the constable had abused him. Inspector Mahapatro informed the Magistrate that the accused apparently had a fancy for attacking policemen, as he was convicted last year of a similar offence and fined ten rupees. This was admitted by the accused, who was on this occasion fined Rs. 150, with the alternative of 14 days rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if realised, ten rupees were ordered to be paid to the constable as compensation.

PLEADER'S PLIGHT.

Bengali Lawyer Charged with Attempted Murder.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOGRA, OCTOBER 31.

The case against Durga Chunder Sanyal, a Bengali pleader, was opened here to-day by Mr. Gregory. The accused is charged under sections 324 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code with voluntarily causing hurt and with intent to commit murder. The Complainants Messrs. Smart, Coates, Bruce, and Fox and Smart's servant were present and were examined. The cross-examination was reserved The accused filed a written statement denying his guilt. The case proceeds to-morrow.

BENGALI EDITOR'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The *Sandhya* of last Wednesday wishes to know of what disease its late editor died, and refers to certain apparent acts of negligence on the part of the staff of the Campbell Hospital, under whose treatment he was. It states that there was no experienced doctor in the hospital after 9 p.m. on Saturday, when the case took a most serious turn. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* in publishing these statements says:—"We dare say these medical gentlemen will come forward to explain the whole situation.

INDIAN CADETS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

Second Batch Starts to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

The third batch of boys from Kalimpong for the Royal Navy were given a send-off yesterday. They were feasted at Peliti's and had their photos taken and then went to Chandpal Ghat and joined the launch for the "City of Edinburgh" by which they go to England. They then proceed to Hull and join the training school at Southampton.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

"IRRECONCILEABLES".

Lala Lajpat Rai and Others.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

PASSED AFTER MUCH OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

The Legislative Council met to-day at Viceregal Lodge, when the Viceroy presided. There were present all the members of the Executive Council and Messrs. Gordon Walker, Ismay, Gokhale, Ghose, and the Tikka Sahib of Nabha. The Viceroy having taken his seat called on Mr. Gokhale, who asked the questions set forth in these columns yesterday. Sir Harvey Adamson replied: The Government of India are aware that the Punjab Government replied that it was undesirable at that time that Lala Dhanpat Rai, younger brother of Lala Lajpat Rai, should see Lala Lajpat Rai at Mandalay To question two Sir Harvey Adamson replied that the Government of India were aware of the reply given in the House of Commons on the subject of the permission to Lala Lajpat Rai to communicate with his legal advisers, and that if Lala Lajpat Rai expresses a desire to communicate with his own solicitors, permission would be granted, but they do not consider it desirable to facilitate third parties in encouraging prisoners to engage in litigation. To question three Sir Harvey Adamson replied that the monthly allowance sanctioned is 200 rupees per month. To question four Sir Harvey replied in the negative (namely that Government do not propose to review afresh the case of Lajpat Rai). To question five Sir Harvey replied that a definite scheme in certain selected districts was, under consideration, and the local governments would be consulted on the subject. To question six Sir Harvey replied that the question of making primary education free had been referred to by the local Governments for their opinion and that replies were still awarded from four of the larger administrations.

Sir Harvey Adamson then moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause disturbance of public tranquility be taken into consideration. On the motion being put by the Viceroy, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said:—

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The following is an extract from Mr. Gokhale's speech in Council to-day:—This, then, is the position of a few men in Bengal who have now taken to preaching a new gospel, and here and there in the country one occasionally hears a faint echo of their teaching, but their power to influence the people to the extent to which they are able to influence them is derived mainly from the sense of helplessness and despair which has come to prevail widely in the country, both as regards the prospects of reform in the administration and as regards the removal of particular grievances. The remedy for such a state of things is therefore clearly not mere repression but a course of wise and steady conciliation on the part of the Government. Your Lordship has already taken a most important step in the direction of such conciliations, so far as the Punjab is concerned by vetoing the Colonization Act. Let the work of conciliation be carried further; let the deported prisoners be brought back, and if the Government have anything against them let them have a fair trial, any let the province remain under the ordinary law after the ordnance expires As in the Punjab the Colonization Act has been vetoed, so in Bengal let partition be modified and in some manner made acceptable to the Bengalees. The causes of acute discontent in these two provinces will then have disappeared and the old stream of a movement for reform will be separated from the bitter tributaries that have recently mingled with it. The Government can then deal with the question of reform on its own merits and if it is handled in a spirit of broad-minded statesmanship, a solution may be arrived at which will give general satisfaction. In this connection I would like to say a word about a remark that fell from the Hon. Sir Harvey Adamson on 18th October. Speaking of the necessity of coercion the Hon. Member said the Government of India have all along recognized that unrest is not solely the outcome of seditious agitation, but has its basis on the natural aspirations of the educated Indians. To meet these aspirations and to associate Indians more closely in the administration of the country, we formulated a large and generous scheme of reform which is now before the public for criticism, and he proceeded to express his disappointment at the reception which the scheme had met with and to complain that that reception showed that the Government had to deal with a section of irreconcileable. My Lord I am sure the hon. member had no intention of branding all who are unable to grow enthusiastic over the Government proposals as "irreconcilables." The words employed by him have, however been so understood as may be seen from the telegram of the Bombay Presidency Association and this is rather unfortunate. But what I want to say is this if the hon. member expected that the publication of the Government scheme of August last would allay the discontent in the country in any degree, he was bound to be disappointed. The scheme is neither large nor generous and in some respects it is not a scheme of reform at all and the general disappointment which it has occasioned necessarily intensified the prevailing feeling of discontent. As, though this was not enough, the language employed in explaining the proposals is in some places unnecessarily offensive to certain classes and taken as a whole the document, I regret to say, lacks that dignity of statement which one always likes to see associated with an important State paper. My Lord it has been said that though this Bill may be passed for the whole country, yet the people of any given place have two safeguards before they actually come under its provisions. The first is that the Government of India must extend this Act to their province and the second is that the local government must notify the place as a proclaimed area. A little consideration will however, show that there is really not much in either of these safeguards. The first is purely nominal. A place may be absolutely free from sedition of any kind, and yet, if it is thought, that some other place in the same province requires the application of the provisions of this Act. The Government of India have no option but to extend the Act to the whole province and thus for the sake of even one place a whole province will have this Act applied to it. Again, when the Act has thus been extended to a province any place therein may find itself suddenly proclaimed for the seditious activity, real or supposed, of only a few persons though the vast bulk of the population may be perfectly law-abiding and free from the faintest suspicion of sedition, and once an area is proclaimed the whole population will be indiscriminately made over to the police rule. It is this fear which, apart from other objections, lies at the root of the great anxiety and alarm with which the Bill is regarded in all parts of the country. The hon. member says that when it is thought necessary to "proclaim an area" it is reasonable that law-abiding persons residing within that area should be prepared to suffer some slight inconvenience for the public good" I wonder what the hon member's idea of a slight inconvenience is. Is it a slight thing to be exposed to the annoyance and unpleasantness of domiciliary visits or to have social parties of more than twenty persons raided or broken up, and the host and even guests hauled up for holding a public meeting without notice. The presumption of clause 3, subclause 3, may successfully rebutted in Court, and the Magistrate may acquit, but think of the trouble and misery which may be most needlessly caused. My Lord, with the kind of Police we have in the country, men for the most part without scruple and without remorse; these are not imaginary fears. We have just seen at Rawalpindi what they are capable of. Other instances can also be cited where cases have been manufactured from start to finish it is true that the intention of the Bill is not interfere with social parties. It is also true that under Section 4 notice has to be given only of such public meetings as may be called for the discussion of particular subjects. But a Police Officer who is interested in getting a man into trouble can always pretend that a gathering of more than twenty persons was a public meeting and it will not be difficult for him to arrange for a little evidence that the gathering was held for the discussion of a political subject, and under the plea that an offence was being held without notice he may want to be admitted to the place of the gathering. If the host is a strong man and knows his legal rights well he may resist the Officer and decline to admit him. But he may then find himself hauled up before a Magistrate and must be prepared to face a trial. But for one strong man who will thus defy the police nine will tamely yield. Moreover in those cases which may go before a Court how the Magistrate will construe the definition of "public meeting" must always remain a matter of uncertainty. A curious illustration of this is supplied by the hon member himself, last Friday the hon member told the Council that the object of adding sub-clause 3 to clause 4 was to exempt meeting like the municipal meetings from the requirements of notice or permission." If the provision, "He observed," were construed rigidly it might be necessary to give notice or obtain, permission before holding municipal meetings in a proclaimed area. In the hon. members view therefore a municipal meeting is a public meeting. My hon. friend Dr. Ghose on the other hand tells me that a municipal meeting cannot be a public meeting under the definition given in the Bill, now the hon. member was Chief Judge of Burma before he became home member of the Government of India, and Dr. Ghose is one of the most learned and distinguished lawyers in the country. A difference of opinion between two such authorities in construing the definition of public meeting even before the Bill has become law augurs ill for the manner in which the definition may be dealt with by plaint or inexperienced Magistrates. My Lord there are other objectionable features of the Bill, but I do not wish to tire the Council with any further observations. The Bill is a most dangerous one and the only satisfactory way to improve it is to drop it. But more than the Bill itself is to my mind the policy that lies behind the Bill. I consider this policy to be in the highest degree unwise. It will fail in India, as surely as it has failed everywhere else in the world. It will plant in the minds of the people harsh memories which even time may not soften, it will by no means facilitate the work of the administration, and it will all probability enhance the very evil which it is intended to control.

DR. GHOSE'S SPEECH.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose said:

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose who opposed the Seditious Meeting Bill, in Council made an eloquent appeal against the measure. He concluded as follows. I do not oppose this Bill in a party spirit, for there are no parties in this Council, nor have I any desire to embarrass the Government. I oppose this Bill because I am fully persuaded that it is foredoomed to failure oppose this Bill because it will intensify and not mitigate the evil which you are seeking to guard against. I oppose this Bill and it is no paradox because I am a friend of law and order, both of which are meanaced by it. I oppose this Bill because the Government already possess all the power they can reasonably want—the armoury of the penal and the inminal Procedure Code. I oppose this Bill because it violates all the liberal traditions which have up to this time guided the Government. I oppose this bill because I wish to see the English rule based on the people will and not resting merely on the sword whether India or British and lastly I oppose this Bill because it will kill all political life in this country. My Lord, we are conscious we are fighting a losing bottle. We know we shall be defeated, but we shall not be defeated. For there are some defeats which are more glorious than victories; and we shall count this among their number we have been taught and have learnt to value the right of public meeting as one of our dearest rights, and we should have been unworthy of ourselves, unworthy of the trust reposed in us if we quietly submitted to a measure which is aimed at and which would be so fatal to all national growth. In our defeat, however, we shall be sustained by one great consolation the consolation of having endeavoured, according to our lights, to do our duty to the Government, and to the country One word more. It is unfortunate that the 1st of November should have been fixed for. This meeting that days has always been associated in our minds with the gracious proclamation of Queen Victoria. It will now be associatad with the loss of one of our most cherished rights.

The Tikka Sahib speaking after Mr. Ghose said:—It is doubtful if a law of this kind will improve the relations between the Government and the people. He regretted that the improvements made by the Select Committee had not been such that a silent vote on his part would have been sufficient. But this was not the case. He prolisted against the interference by Government with meetings in private houses and thought the Bill would lose nothing by removing the power of interference by public officials with private and social meetings. For these reasons he was unable to support the Bill as it stood.

Sir Harvey Adamson then replied:—

SIR H. ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

Replying on behalf of the Government of India to criticisms of Messrs. Gokhale and Ghose, Sir Harvey Adamson made a lengthy statement in which he took up the various points which have been brought forward against the measure. He had used the term irreconcilables to apply to those whose avowed policy it had been to make the Government of the country impossible. He quoted disturbances which have followed irresponsible platform orators during the past few months in Punjab, Eastern, Bengal and Assam, Calcutta, Cocconada and Rajamundry, to show that the measure is necessary.

Regarding the complaint that sufficient opportunity of considering the measure has not been given, Sir Harvey Adamson said that the full arguments which have been adduced to-day against it were themselves an answer, and the conclusion to be drawn from the fact that so few Additional Members had thought worth while to attend the debate and he was that they either approved the measure or were not sufficiently strongly opposed to it to take a short railway journey to Simla to oppose it. He went on to show that the critics of the measure had greatly exaggerated its scope.

Regarding the allegation that the ordinary law was sufficient to meet the present situation the answer was that witnesses to the offence of sedition in India could not be procured as could be done in European countries where the law-abiding sections of the community were ready to co-operate by giving evidence. Since the member seven of the moderate party in India do not recognise this obligation of all loyal people elsewhere. A Srepressive measure had to be adopted because of the want of public spirit and patriotism amongst the very class that now cries out that their liberties are in danger. India has enjoyed a liberty of platform and press which exists in no other country of the world but England. It was because that liberty has degenerated into a license which would not be tolerated in England or any other country that action had now be taken. The Bill was both necessary and reasonable and he obtained as a merit that it was drastic enough for the purpose for which it was intended. It was not the Government but opposition who were responsible for the increase. It was the educated classes and not Government who have forged this fetter upon the country.

The Viceroy then put the motion that the measure be considered and this was agreed to.

Sir Harvey Adamson then proposed that the word "public" be placed before "meeting" in the title of the Bill and said that he was prepared to agree to Dr. Ghose's Amendment that the word "public" he added to "meeting" in the preamble.

Dr. Ghose then brought for ward his amendments. Amendment No. 1 was agreed to. Amendment No. 2 was was not agreed to.

Sir H. Adamson opposed as he said that some definition was absolutely necessary as otherwise the definition would grow by case law. This was undesirable both from the point of view of the public and that of the executive. Amendment No. 3 was also negatived, Sir H Adamson preferring a simple phrasology in the Bill in place of the one suggested. Amendment No. 4 was also not accepted as Sir H. Adamson pointed out that many meetings were held in private houses and compounds. Amendment No. 5 was negatived as the sub-clause was vital to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale then brought forward his amendments.

Regarding Amendment No. 1 Sir H. Adamson said that the numerical limit of 20 was employed because it is simple to say that a meeting of 80 was more than of 20, but not easy to say it was over 50. Hence the amendment was not agreed to. Amendment No. 2 was not accepted. Dr. Ghose's Amendment No. 6 was accepted. Amendment No. 7 was not accepted, and Sir H. Adamson then proposed that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Gokhale then replied to Sir H. Adamson saying that he opposed the idea that the responsibility for the present Bill rested with the Moderates. For the last 20 or 25 years the Moderates have endeavoured to gain a position in the administration and he reviewed the attitude of the various Viceroys since Lord Dufferin's time. With regard to the agitation of the Moderates for a greater share in the administration of the country he pointed out how the Moderates had opposed the Partition of Bengal and warned Government against the action. Consequently the Moderates cannot help resenting it being said that they are in any way responsible for the present state of enmity between Government and the people. He then appealed to Government to reconsider their attitude towards the people of Bengal whom he eulogised as the foremost people of India in science, literature, and law, and he appealed to Government to remove the source of the great bitterness occasioned by the Partition.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baker said—

My Lord: I shall not detain the Council more than a very few minutes. But I should like to add a few words to what has fallen from the Honourable Home Member on the general policy of this measure.

We have been told to-day with characteristic force and eloquence that there is little or no sedition in India and that those persons whose acts have led to the present legislation are a class insignificant both in numbers and influence. A similar argument has, I think, been used in a part of the Press. But so far as I have observed it only acquired prominence after it became known that legislation was in contemplation. Prior to that time the tendency of those organs, of which I am thinking, seemed to be rather to magnify the extent of the disorder and to represent large tracts of the country as seething with discontent. If as our critics allege we are inclined to exaggerate the evil, are they quite sure that they themselves are not going to the opposited extreme? It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a section of the press, published largely but hot exclusively in Bengal, which has openly endeavoured to excite hatred of the Government and advocated its subversion, which has sought to make the administration impossible and has denounced all Indian servants of the State as traitors to their country. During the last two or three years perhaps even during the last few months, these organs have in creased in numbers in circulation and in the virulence and audacity of their attack on the established order. Ifthose by whom these journals are supported are really so insignificant and negligible as is represented, how, is it that the latter are able to appeal to so large and expanding a circle of readers? Not for a moment would I seek to make too much of what is in great part frothy declamation but I find it impossible to admit that the residuum is too trivial to notice.

Sedition in the Press can be reached by the ordinary law of the land, but that is only one weapon in the armoury of disorder. Not less dangerous and more difficult to touch is the seditions harangue delivered often by men who are skilled in the arts of the demagogue, not for the legitimate ventilation of any real or fancied grievance, but to work upon the immature ill-informed minds of their hearers to instil into them feelings of hatred and hostility towards the state and to incite them to the open use of force and violence. Its disruption, are we to believe that these addresses always fall on deaf unwilling ears? I wish that I could think so. But I fear that a sufficient answer is to be found in the rioting and disorder which have only too often followed in their train in the grotesque, yet mischievous organizations known as the National Volunteer in the forcible interference with the freedom of purchase and sale of foreign goods and in the constant resort to social ostracism of those who adhere to a different way of thinking.

I am not in the least afraid of driving sedition underground. To men of the class we have now to deal with—men who make it their business, to fish in troubled waters. Publicity and self-advertisement are as the breath of their nostrils and when these are gone more than half the attractions of the game are gone with them. It is a matter of profound regret toevery member of your Excellency's Government that occasion should have arisen for legislation of this character, even of the very limited scope of the present Bill. It is true that for a short time and within any areas to which it may be extended it will imply some restriction on the free right of public meeting. But honourable members may rest assured that while we hold that an evil exists which must be grappled with, it is utterly foreign to our intention to cast the smallest imputation on the loyalty or good faith of those multitudes who are, as we firmly believe, wholly out of sympathy with the propaganda at which this measure is aimed, and I will venture to express the confident hope and expectation that the great mass of the population of India will never have reason to know that any such enactment has found a place in the Statute Book.

After Mr. Baker's speech Sir Harvey Adamson spoke again.

Sir H. Adamson summed up the debate and said:—

I am anxious to point out that to law-abiding men the law is of little importance. In framing the Bill the greatest care has been taken to prevent the law-abiding people from being inconvenienced by the provisions which have been devised. The greatest care has been taken to minimise trouble to law-abiding people and every consideration will be taken before extending the Bill to any province. The real feeling about the Bill is one of regret that there should be a necessity for a repressive measure of this character on the Statute Book. The motion that the Bill be passed was then put and carried and on a division being demanded by Mr. Gokhale, it was declared passed by 9 to 3, the Noes being those of Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Ghose and the Tikka Sahib.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy then spoke:—

"Before I, in any way, attempt to discuss the merits of the measure we have had before us, I feel that I shall very fully express the views of my hon'ble colleagues in saying that they have only asked for the powers it confers and accepted the policy it embodies with the gravest feelings of responsibility and after much thoughtful deliberation, and that though we have considered legislation to be a matter of urgent necessity we have been most anxious notwithstanding the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to afford the Indian public ample time for an expression of opinion upon the line of action we have decided to adopt.

"On the 18th October Sir Harvey Adamson introduced the Bill and in doing so, told us that the Government of India had been unwillingly forced to the conclusion that when the Ordinance expired it was necessary not only to continue the powers it gave but to define more clearly certain of the provisions it contained. He has to-day entered still more fully into the history of the Bill and has very ably explained to us its various clauses and the amendments suggested in the Select Committee's report. There is therefore no reason for me to attempt to further elucidate its technicalities and I would only venture to recapitulate to the Council the course of events and influences which have led to our present position. That position the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Dr. R. Ghose have fully dealt with and I can assure them I gladly recognise their honesty of purpose and the sincerity of their endeavours to advance the political claims of their fellow-countrymen, but I am afraid my hon'ble colleagues have allowed their enthusiasm for the cause of political reform to blind them to the necessities of the moment and that they have failed to recognise that the first duty of any Government is the maintenance of law and order and the protection of the people entrusted to its charge. They would led us to believe that we have been frightened by a phantom; that we have accepted the vapourings of a few agitators as evidence of dangerous sedition and that by the Act which we have passed we are imputing disloyalty to the masses of the people of India. That I emphatically deny. At the same time I refuse altogether to minimise the meaning of the warnings and anxieties of the last few months. We cannot afford to forget the events of the early spring, the riots at Lahore and the gratuitous insults to Europeans, the Pindi riots, the serious view of the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab on the state of his Province the consequent arrest of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh and the promulgation of the Ordinance and contemporaneously with all this a daily story from Eastern Bengal of assault, of looting of, boycotting and general lawlessness, encouraged by agitators who, with an utter disregard for consequences, no matter how terrible have, by public addresses, by seditious newspapers, by seditious leaflets and itinerant secret agents lost no opportunity of inflaming the worst passions of racial feeling and have no hesitated to attempt to tamper with the loyalty of our magnificent Indian Army. I hope that your Excellency as Commander-in-Chief will, on my behalf as Viceroy and as representative of the King-Emperor, convey to his Majesty's Indian troops my thanks for the contempt with which they have received the disgraceful overtures which, I know, have been made to them. The seeds of sedition have been unscrupulously scattered throughout India, even amongst the hills of the frontier tribes. We are grateful that it has fallen on much barren ground and can no longer allow the dissemination of unlimited poison, That is the position the Government of India have had to face. That is why we have had to tighten the curb and shorten the reins. That is why we have felt compelled to provide ourselves with a weapon against incidious attacks. The Bill is aimed at the inaugurators of dangerous sedition, not at political reform, not at the freedom of speech of the people of India.

"But there is another side to all this. I am well aware of the growing strength of political hopes and ambitions in this country and I welcome them as the natural results of the education British administrators have done so much to introduce and to encourage. I have said so over and over again, and Ideny the accusation of a disregard of the growing influence of the educated classes of India. Far from wishing to check the growth of political thought I have hoped that with proper guidence Indian capacity and Indian patriotism might earn for its people a greater share in the Government of their country. They have proposals before them now which I trust may greatly contribute towards that end. The Government of India would be blind indeed to shut its eyes to the awakening wave which is sleeping over the Eastern World overwhelming old traditions and bearing on its crest a flood of new ideas. We cannot check its flow. We can but endeavour to direct it into such channels as may benefit the generations that are to come. We may repress the sedition. We will repress it with a strong hand. But the restlessness of new born and advancing thought we cannot repress. We must be prepared to meet it with help and guidance. We must seek for its causes,

"In the first speech I made on my arrival in this country I said that I looked for assistance in furthering that sense of security and rest throughout the length and breadth of India, so indispensable for the development of her internal resources or vital necessities and the general happiness of her people. Is it too much to hope that the leaders of Indian political thought will give that assistance to the Government of India? I can assure my Hon'ble Colleagues, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose that a heavy responsibility rests on the shoulders of Indian reformers for it is upon their support and upon their influence with their fellow countrymen that British administrators should largely be able to rely. I will not believe that the great bulk of the educated community are opposed to law and order and I do believe that the masses of the Indian people render loyal homage to their King Emperor. Moreover I repudiate once for all the insinuation that his sometimes reached me that the Government of India has, for political reasons, favoured the interests of one community against those of another. It has been the pride of the British Raj to balance without prejudice the claims of nationalities of religions and of castes. It will continue to do so and I am grateful for the numerous expressions of loyalty I have received from Buling Chiefs and from the leaders of influential Associations of every denomination throughout India. I have merely sketched the conditions which appear to me to surround us and I come now to the business of the day to the question of the utilisation, so to speak, of the Act which I have just passed. It seems to have been very generally assumed that because it is applicable to the whole of India it is to be universally enforced. That has never been the intention of the Government of India. The Bill, as the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson has explained, was framed to meet the peculiar circumstances of certain localities and to take the place of the Ordinance w en it lapsed automatically on 10th November. The Ordinance has been in force for six months in the Punjab and in Eastern Bengal, and it has been our duty to consider in consultation with the Lieutenant-Governors, of those Provinces to what extent we need now rely upon the Act. Sir Denzil Ibbetson has replied that quiet is restored in the districts of the Punjab and that he has no need for extra powers. And Sir Lancelot Hare has asked for them only in the district of Bankarganj. With the exception of that district, therefore, there will be now in India no legislation in force that did not exist before the promulgation of the Ordinance. I earnestly trust that there will be no further need for an appeal to the powers of the Act. But should the necessity unfortunately arise the Government of India will not hesitate instantly to support the demands of its Lieutenant-Governors. I am very far from saying that our anxieties have passed away. There is much cause for watchful thought as to the state of affairs in many parts of India and especially in Eastern Bengal. The future happiness of that province rests with her people and their leaders. We cordially extend to them a helping hand and I hope they will not hesitate to take it."

This concluded the debate upon the Seditious Meetings Bill.

STATEMENT REGARDING SCARCITY.

Mr. Miller then made a Statement regarding scarcity.

Mr. Miller said: The sudden cessation of rain at the end of August had rendered widespread distress inevitable. Compared with previous droughts the failure of rainfall was less serious than in 1899 but in comparison with 1896 it was less favourable though then there was not the same early manifestation of distress as in 1896 and relief works are not yet necessary. Takavi advances had been prompt and liberal measures were being taken including the granting of loans and suspensions of revenue which would delay the advent of the time when it would become necessary to start relief works. Arrangements for these relief works were being made meanwhile, if they should unfortunately be required. Outside the United Provinces the situation was not so serious, but in the Delhi Division famine now seemed inevitable. In parts of Rajputana and North Deccan a crop failure had also occurred while the outlook was gloomy in parts of Central Provinces. Two main features of the present period were:—(1) High range of prices, and (2) great rise in wages and demand for labour. These together might necessitate some change in the direction of relief measures, namely the concentration effort upon affording help to those unable to work.

Another matter upon which attention was fixed was that of providing fodder to save the cattle. Government attached great importance to this and were considering the question of cheapening conveyance of fodder by rail. They also strongly insisted upon the maintenance of the policy of non-Government interference with the grain trade so as to leave private enterprise unfettered, and trusted that Native Rulers would realise the harm likely to arise from the contrary action. In another fortnight they would be in a better position to judge the nature of the position.

The statement concluded with an expression of sympathy with the agricultural classes threatened by scarcity

PROTEST FROM BOMBAY.

A special meeting of the Bombay National Union was held on Thursday under the presidentship of Professor N. G. Ranade when the following resolution was carried unanimously on the motion of Mr. M. K. Patel:—

That this meeting of the Bombay National Union strongly condemns the Bill for the prevention of seditious meetings now on the anvil of the Government of India. That this meeting is of opinion that no circumstances have arisen in the land to make it necessary for Government to have recourse to such a drastic Measure as will cruelly deprive the Indian subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, of one of the most cherished and beloved rights to viz, the liberty of free speech moreover in the opinion of this meeting to very wide definition of public meeting as given in the Bill would sometimes bring within the clutches of the law any gathering of men public or private, held for the legitimate purposes of life. And this meeting, therefore, sincerely hopes that the Government of India will not allow the proposed legislation to disfigure the statute-book.

The Chairman of the meeting was authorised to send a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council embodying the above resolution.

ANOTHER "BENGALEE" STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

In reply to a telegram addressed to Mr. Garlick by the *Statesman* asking him as to the accuracy of a report which appeared in the *Bengalee* yesterday to the effect that he had sentenced a boy aged seven to a whipping of thirty stripes for throwing a brickbat at a policeman, the following telegram was received last night: "Report incorrect, a boy aged ten was sentenced to six stripes which where administered gently. Johnstone, Mymensingh."

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

SWEET UNCERTAINTY.

It gives me almost a savage delight to write my notes this week, because, please Providence, if I write any notes next week they wont be Bombay notes, but Nasik notes, or Matheran notes, or perhaps Karachi notes—the last only if I can face the prospect of staying in unknown Karachi hotels. The worst of it is that when one wants to do so many things and has only ten days to do them in, it is extremely difficult to make a selection. I suppose every one of my readers knows of the time when two or more equally alluring alternatives presented themselves and one simply did not know which to choose. Some think to decide the matter by tossing heads or tails, the best of three. But the best of three does not satisfy them and they go on to the best of five and then to the best of seven, and finally make a decision quite independently of the fall of the coin. Whatever decision they make, they are almost sure to keep on grousing because they did not do the other thing. That is exactly how I feel now, 10 p.m. on Thursday night, with ten days holiday before me and the divil of an idea where I shall be this time to-morrow. Oh, the sweet uncertainty of it! Of course there is always the possibility that I shall stop in Bombay after all: such a cowardly evasion of the necessity of making a choise has been my way out of the difficulty before. At one time I had intended visiting Jeypore, Agra and Delhi, in the B. B. and C. I. *train de luxe*, but that highly sporting venture has not yet caught on, as I am led to understand that the *train de luxe* did not start yesterday morning from Ahmedabad as was intended, from lack of passengers. This is to me quite incomprehensible, and I cannot believe that it will be long before the globe-trotter and others sieze upon so convenient, so comfortable, and so economical a way of seeing a very interesting part of India. The train itself is most comfortable.—I have inspected it at Ahmedabad—and if the company on board should happen to be amusing as it is almost certain to be, one would have a very excellent time.

UNREST IN THE CHURCH.

As one who is not a churchman but has great respect for the long and honorable history of the Church of England, I can only look upon the present state of affairs in the diocese of Bombay as contemptible. One really does not know who is the more to be blamed, a Bishop who can bandy words with the inferior clergy of the diocese in the public press, or a parson who can so far forget his position and everything that is decent as to take upon himself to criticise his Bishop in the daily paper. And this is the Church of Christ and of the Bible that saith "Little children love one another." The Bishop and the clergy of the diocese did their best some months ago to bring contumely upon the Church they serve. That unhappy episode was almost forgotten and, feeling ashamed, they should have rejoiced. But they must be at it again and they, whose garments should be pure, must wash their linen in public and prove it dirty. It is lamentable. To the native of this country religion forms a very large share of life. Englishmen, whether at home or abroad, do not observe their religion as, for example, the Hindu or Musulman does. How must this unseemly squabble among our priests appear to the devout Hindu? Will it raise or lower us in his eyes? There can only be one answer. But for officialism the Church of England would scarcely exist in India. Its parsons are not, as a rule, men of much learning or ability. Its adherents are mostly only adherents in name. I except always the Cowley Fathers, who are both learned and earnest. But on the other hand they are so ascetic that it is difficult to believe they are really men. In their zeal for soul, they have neglected that magnificent thing the human body, till it has become a mere wizened skeleton. *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is a maxim that has received the approbation of most wise men,—at the top of all, my Lord the Bishop. Surely the office of Bishop, prelate of the Church, is not much honoured in this Presidency. This much is certain that churchmen and non-churchmen alike are sick of these two-penny half-penny squabbles. Will it make any difference in the eyes of the Absolute Power that was

JOCKEY ROBERTSON.

Arrested again in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 1.

Jockey Robertson, who was arrested at Secunderabad on a charge of cheating a tradesman of Poona and was released on bail, arrived in Poona last evening when he was at once re-arrested by the police. This afternoon he was placed before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, on a charge of cheating.

The Manager of Messrs Treacher's Poona establishment gave evidence as to cashing a cheque for Rs. 300 on the National Bank, the cheque being subsequently returned. The Magistrate questioned the accused who stated that at the time he drew the cheque he believed he had a sufficient balance in the bank to meet it. Also that he expected more money on the date following that on which the cheque was dated. The accused said his license having been suspended he went to Colombo but found he could do no good there, so returned to Secunderabad where he was arrested.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and the case was held over till Monday for the attendance of a bank official. The accused stated he desired to be tried by that Court.

DEATH OF A SIKH LADY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 1.

The death occurred very suddenly this morning at Lahore of Sardarni Umrao Singh, a lady well known and respected in both the Indian and European communities of Lahore and one who endeared herself to all by her gentle nature and kindly ways. She was the wife of Sirdar Umrao Singh, the chief representative of the Majithia family which forms one of the four great clans of the Sikh aristocracy, and held a leading position in the days of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and subsequently has long resided in Lahore. Umrao Singh's many friends deeply sympathise with him in his irreparable loss.

The deceased lady was the daughter of a grand old soldier, Sardar Captain Gulab Singh, who served throughout the Mutiny with distinguished gallantry. She was highly educated, spoke English well, and by the amiability and loftiness of her character formed one of the not too many links of sympathy and friendship between Europeans and Indians in this part of India.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Another Slight Operation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 1.

At Government House, Lahore, on Thursday afternoon, Sir Denzil Ibbetson underwent another slight subsidiary operation of the same character as that performed at Simla this summer immediately after his return from England. The operation which is of a trifling nature and a normal result of the treatment Sir Denzil Ibbetson has been undergoing was perfectly successful and His Honour will not be laid up at all in consequence of it.

A SCOTCH LADY TURNS MAHOMEDAN.

Marriage Immediately Follows.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 1.

The *Observer* writes :—" The conversion to Islam is announced of a Scotch lady who came to Lahore only a few days ago. Miss M. H. K. Mclaren, late schoolmistress in Scotland, embraced the Muslim faith at the hands of Moulvi Muhammad Shafiq Peshiman, *i.e.*, head priest of the Shahi Mosque of this City, on the 25th instant and gave a written declaration to this effect a copy of which has been sent to us. Miss Mclaren affirmed that she had herself studied the Koran and come to the conclusion that Islam was the true religion. It seems that she lived at the residence of a High Church dignitary at Lahore for some days and remained firm in her resolution in spite of all efforts to dissuade her from her resolve. She accepted Muhammadanism on the evening of Friday last and was married the following evening to Dr. Nizamuddin, L. R. C. P., (Edinburgh). A goodly company consisting mostly of the friends of Dr. Nizamuddin witnessed the wedding. Moulvi Muhammad Shafiq officiated at the " Nikah," the guests being sumptuously regaled as the Imam declared the pair to be united in the bonds of matrimony.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Mr. Weston's Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1.

Notwithstanding the public notices that have appeared in both Indian and European papers, Mr. Donald Weston had nothing to do this morning, for up to 2-30 p. m. no complaints whatever were received. It is hoped that results to-morrow will be more satisfactory in view of the fact that special notices have been sent to ten persons, six of whom have already applied to Mr. Weston for information and four have already complained to the Commissioner. Special notices will also be sent to eight more who made statements to the Commissioner, but these latter will be requested to attend on Monday.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

The Secretaries of the Arbuthnot Creditors Committee have issued a circular to the creditors of the late firm, in the course of which they say :—"The Committee consider that the attention of the creditors should hereafter be concentrated upon the realisation of the assets of the insolvent firm, that no good can be served by further pressing the charges framed by the Insolvency Commissioner, calling upon Sir George Arbuthnot to show why he should not be committed to prison under the Insolvency Act.

THE LAHORE HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 1.

A general meeting of the Lahore Hunt will be held at Lawrence Hall, Lahore, on Monday the 4th instant, to appoint a Committee for the coming season and to discuss other general matters.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1,

The Head-Quarters of the Chetral relieved force arrived at Chakdarra to-day with Head-Quarters of Malakhand Moveable Column. The party which had to return to Darosh owing to snow storms, reached Dir all well on 30th October.

The Divisional manœuvres in the first (Peshawar) Division are cancelled for the present

NURSING IN INDIA.

Working of Lady Minto's Institution.

Since the last meeting on August 6th, the activity of the Association has been well maintained.

A ruling regarding inoculation of Nursing Sisters against enteric, which was approved by the Central Committee, has now also been accepted by the Home Branch.

With reference to the question of quarantine fees, some dissatisfaction has been expressed by patients that they should be called upon to pay the expenses of the nurse during a period when her professional services are no longer required. To meet this, it has been decided to reduce the quarantine periods in accordance with recent regulations and to charge during such periods the sums of Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per diem according to income.

The question of contracting with a firm for the supply of uniform at special rates for the Nursing Sisters was discussed and met with approval. It is important that there should be a recognized uniform for the Association and this only can be achieved by enforcing each member to purchase it from one firm who shall be authorized to supply the regulation outfit.

The question of forming a Provident Fund was brought forward, and the suggestions concerning it were favourably viewed by Her Excellency the Lady President and the Central Committee. It should prove valuable and attractive to Nursing Sisters, and it is necessary to encourage them to make some small provision for the future. This will be further considered in due course.

Punjab Branch.—Since the last meeting a change of Secretary of the Local Committee has been effected. F. C. Rose, Esq., having resigned Major Bayley has kindly undertaken to fill the post.

During the past three months there have been comparatively few calls for nurses so that receipts from fees were lower than usual. We are hoping to bring up the Punjab staff of nurses this month or next to their full strength, 14.

The question of opening a second home at another Centre for this Branch is still under consideration, but it is thought that it might be wiser to abandon Kasauli altogether, and to establish a winter home at Rawalpindi and a summer one at Murree. Such an arrangement would obviate the necessity of having two Lady Superintendents, and a double staff of servants, &c.

United Provinces Branch.—As in the Punjab, there have been few Nursing Sisters requisitioned to attend cases during the past three or four months, which will mean some falling off in the receipts.

Sir John Hewett has been most energetic and interested, and fully hopes by next year to secure sufficient subscriptions to make the Branch self-supporting. The home at Naini has been vastly improved under his auspices, and each Nursing Sister is to be provided with a room to herself.

The home at Bareilly has also been undergoing some most necessary alterations and repairs during the summer season.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The progress of this Branch is eminently satisfactory, and the third Centre (Silchar) was started with the installation of two Nursing Sisters (just arrived from home) on the 18th of this month.

The remaining Centre (Dacca) to be established will be opened during November or in the early days of December. A Lady Superintendent has been selected since the last meeting, and she will commence her new sphere of work about the same time. Her head-quarters for the present will be at Shillong. In addition to her secretarial duties, she will be expected to visit the various Provincial Houses when requested to do so by the Local Committee.

Baluchistan Branch.—The Provincial Committee have proposed to make an effort to raise funds through the medium of entertainments, but the result of this cannot be gauged at present.

Quetta is an important garrison town, and there is likely to be a demand for our Nursing Sisters, although there is already a large hospital in the station.

Rajputana Branch.—This Branch was to have been started this month, but a further postponement has been deemed expedient owing to insufficiency of funds. The Local Committee is both influential and energetic, and, I am sure, that ultimately this will prove one of the most flourishing of our various Centres.

Major Shelley arranged with Her Excellency that he should have at his command the services of a nurse for the exclusive benefit of the railway, he being entirely responsible for her salary, and that he should have the power of settling all fees, and even of remitting them in given cases, if he deemed it advisable so to do. To enable him to do this, he will arrange to have a railway fund under his own control, out of which he will meet all expenses in connection with the working out of this special scheme, viz., the providing of efficient nursing for the poorer of the officials on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The nurse will be lodged in the bungalow at Ajmer with the other two Nursing Sisters, and be subject entirely to its rules and regulations. The Railway will undertake to pay a definite annual sum towards the up-keep of the home, and also a specific sum each year will be remitted to the Central Committee in lieu of fees, which sum would represent some compensation for the outlay involved by the Central Committee in passage money and uniform allowance. A tent will be provided, also a cook where necessary, for the use of the nurse in cases where suitable accommodation or food cannot be provided by the patients.

The salaries of the Railway officials who would benefit by the services of the Railway nurse range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 340 per mensem. This scheme as suggested by Major Shelley, is to be given a trial, and should it be found to be impracticable, another plan later on will be forthcoming.

Central Provinces.—We understand that this Branch is working satisfactorily, and that the services of the Nursing Sisters are greatly appreciated. The calls for work have not however been very numerous, and, as the Centre is of so recent formation, it is impossible to gauge its financial position at present.

Central India.—Progress in this Centre has been much hindered on account of the local inability to raise sufficient fund to provide a furnished bungalow, and to maintain its up-keep for the two Nursing Sisters originally requisitioned. Such an undertaking would involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and, as the community of officials would have to bear the entire expense themselves, no help being obtainable as in other Provinces, it has been decided by the Local Committee that it is not possible to start a Branch of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association in Central India. They, however, suggest an alternative that the sum of Rs. 440 (promised in annual subscriptions) should be remitted to the Central Committee, on condition that subscribers from Central India should be entitled to the services of a nurse from the United Provinces' Branch, when required. In the other Centres much help and support is derived from the Local Governments, but, in this case, there are few local funds and they are mainly dependent, I understand, on the Imperial Government.

The number of Europeans in this part is comparatively small, and they have always been in a position to obtain nurses from Bombay, and as regards maternity cases they are provided for locally.

A suggestion has been made that Central India should adopt an arrangement similar to that approved by the North-West Frontier Province, one that from a practical point of view has been found to work most satisfactorily. That Branch is in reality amalgamated with the Punjab on the grounds of economy and convenience, and a sum of Rs. 600 is contributed for board, washing, &c., of two nurses, also Rs. 350 towards the rent and up-keep of the Punjab Home. The Provincial Committee in Central India state their ability to guarantee Rs. 450 per annum for the maintenance of one nurse, and, were they to agree to combine with another Branch, the difficulty of securing suitable house accommodation would be swept away and the services of a nurse would be at their disposal when required. If this plan be approved, a Nursing Sister could be received immediately.

Burma Branch.—Much progress has been made towards the formation of a Branch in Burma, for we understand that definite arrangements have been made for its organisation, and that the quarters for nurses are practically complete. This is eminently satisfactory, for, with a Branch in Burma, all the Provinces originally suggested will have their Centres established practically within a year of the inauguration of the Association.

MADRAS RAILWAY ENGINE DERAILED.

Bombay Mail Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 1.

An engine of the North-West Mail train, Madras Railway, which left here on Wednesday night, derailed at Nandalur in returning to the sheds The engine got off the high points and blocked the main line. The departure of the mail to Bombay was delayed thereby about six hours.

A few days ago a widow without relatives, named Mary Hanson, who lived alone in a cottage at Tividale, Staffordshire, and had been in receipt of parish relief for twelve years was found dead in her chair. Hidden in rags in the house were found upwards of one hundred farthings, sixpences, and other silver coins. In a bundle of rags was a bank book which showed that deceased had upwards of £90 in the bank

FINANCIAL DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 1.

A Home Department Resolution has been issued as follows :—

His Majesty the King-Emperor, on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and to report whether by measures of decentralisation or otherwise those relations can be simplified and improved and the system of government better adapted to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces, and, without impairing its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions.

The Chairman will arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant and the Commission will then commence its inquires.

It will visit the various provinces of India for the purpose of examining witnesses and for personal conference with the Heads and Members of Local Governments. The Commission's tour programme has not yet been settled. It will be communicated in due course to the Local Governments concerned by its Secretary.

The Governor-General in Council is confident that Local Governments will do all in their power to assist the Commission in its work, and he trusts that they will be able to provide suitable quarters for its sittings. It is understood that they are already preparing the suggestions which they desire to lay before the Commission, and it is requested that they will furnish these to its Secretary as soon as possible. Mr. Wheeler who is at present Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department will be at Bombay, care of the Bombay Secretariat, from the 10th instant and will also supply him with the names of non-official gentlemen, as well as officers of Government who are, in their opinion, qualified to give valuable evidence before the Commission. A list of questions to be answered in writing will in due course be circulated by the Secretary.

The Commission will also be ready to examine such non-official gentlemen as may tender themselves as witnesses, and will take steps to invite such evidence. A formal announcement of the appointment of the Commission under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, given at White hall 7th ultimo, is attached.

SCENE IN THE STABLES.

Fighting Arabs.

The commission stables at Byculla, belonging to Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahad, was the scene of a very serious fight on Thursday. A dispute arose between the Arabs in connection with the sale of a horse. From words two of the leading horse dealers, Mr. Mustaffa Ali Taleb, and Mr. Abdul Razak Abid came to blows and partisans of both these merchants participating in the scuffle a free fight ensued, several being removed to hospital. The Arabs became infurious during the fight, that Superintendent Power and Superintendent Mirza repaired to the scene with a number of policemen. The fighting parties were separated and peace was restored, The combatants on both sides were so much excited and they looked so furious, using several angry threats that a guard of armed police was kept in the stables all day and was only withdrawn when confidence was regained. The police acted very smartly indeed in quieting down the disturbance which at one time threatened to take a very serious appearance, However, there was no very serious injury done to any body.

After dressing the wounds the seven Arabs were allowed to leave the hospital as none of them appeared to be suffering from any serious injuries.

Superintendent Power applied for and obtained a notice against 15 Arabs yesterday from Mr. Dastur Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India ;—

Dated 30th October.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. Moro rain is generally needed for standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Gujrat, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, by insects in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Baroda and by locusts in parts of Karachi, Nasik and Ahmednagar. Harvesting of kharif crops are generally continues. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha, but retarded in parts of Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton picking commenced in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Baroda. Supply of fodder and drinking water is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and canals is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Nasik and Sholapur. The quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 19 to 41 per cent., in Deccan 9 to 43 per cent. in Konkan 17 to 30 per cent. in Gujarat 23 to 56 per cent. and in Sind 30 to 38 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending 19th instant 27 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum. Owing to low inundation kharif area is below normal and the outturn is poor over a large portion of Sind. Late kharif crop is hopeless in Gujarat and North Deccan except where irrigated. Rain is urgently needed everywhere for rabi crop and sowings. Grain stocks are sufficient but prices are rising. The Condition of cultivating labouring classes is fair.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bastia Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vienna Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	1	10	50 a m	2	34
Suez.....	1	2	25 p m	0	22

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 1st Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	1st Nov. 1907.	3	42	0	4
" Karachee ..	Ditto	2	0	0	11
" Madras	Ditto	0	34	0	1

NOTICES

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busbire (27.10.07).

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

COURT.—The King returned to London on Monday from Balmoral, and proceeded on Tuesday to Newmarket, for the races.—A statue of Queen Victoria at Leith was unveiled on Saturday by Lord Rosebery.

Accidents.—A North-Western express train was wrecked at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, apparently by taking a sharp curve at a forbidden speed, and 18 or 19 persons were killed. The King has sent a message of sympathy. A Board of Trade inquiry was opened on Wednesday. Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, took an active part in the proceedings.—Three deaths were caused by a tramcar accident near Halifax on Tuesday.

Art.—Lord Ashburton's famous collection of pictures has been sold to dealers.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, after continuing his visitation at Dover and Margate, dealt on Monday at Maidstone with ritual questions. On Tuesday the Primate continued his charge at Sittingbourne.—The Bishop of Lincoln held his triennial visitation on Monday. —The Royal Commission has heard further evidence from Welsh Nonconformists.—The Congregational Union has been meeting at Blackpool.

Ireland.—On Saturday the Lord Lieutenant opened a Tuberculosis Exhibition at Dublin.—At Maryborough, on Sunday, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said that the root of Irish trouble was the country's poverty, which was due to the action of the English Government.—Mr. Birrell, replying to Mr Redmond's request for a public inquiry into the Glenahiry explosion, says that the police are investigating the powder and fuse used, and an inquiry under the Explosives Act may ultimately be expedient.

Labour.—The Railway Association's council has refused the request of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for a conference on the subject of the recognition by the directorates of the men's society. The men are balloting on the question of a strike.—The congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants last week passed a resolution in favour of the nationalization for railways and rejected one in favour of compulsory arbitration.—The Board of Trade reports that the unemployed at the end of September numbered 4·6 per cent., as compared with 4 per cent. at the end of August, and 3·8 per cent. in September of last year.

Law.—The Courts opened on Saturday. The King's Bench Division rejected a motion challenging the removal of the natal Native chief Tilonko to St. Helena.—At his City of London Court a teacher in a Jews' school has successfully sued the managers for a part of his salary deducted by the County Council as being paid for religious teaching.—The inquest on Emily Dimmock murdered in her lodgings at Camdentown, was resumed on Monday when evidence was given against the prisoner Wood.

London.—On October 5 there were 117,305 paupers in London or 2,559 more than at the same time last year. —The County Council tramway receipts for the year 1906-7 were £1,414,603 working expenses £1,075,116, and the net balance £9,673.—The average daily consumption of water in London in August was 227,919,000 gallons.—The County Council's river steamboats will not run after October 31.

Lord Rosebery presiding on Wednesday at Edinburgh at a lecture on 'The Negro Problem" by Mr. Carnegie raised the question whether the tutelage of the negro ought not to have been prolonged before he was trusted with the suffrage.

Music.—Among the new works produced at the Leed Festival last week were Sir C. V. Stanford's setting of th "Stabat Mater," Dr. Vaughan Williams's "Toward th Unknown Region, Dr. A. Somervell's setting of Wordsworth' Immortality ode, a symphony by Glazounov, and Mr Bantock's Sea Wanderers.

Naval and Military.—The airship Nulli Secundus, whil anchored at the Crystal Palace last week, was damage by a high wind. The gasbag having been deflated, the different parts of the structure were disconnected.—The Bishop of Birmingham, distributing prizes to successful Volunteer marksmen, said that the way to avoid militarism was to strengthen the citizen army.

Oxford University.—"Some Oxford Tutors" suggest economies for the benefit of poor students.

Theatres.—Mr. Sutro's new play, "The Barrier," has been produced at the Comedy ; Mr G. B. Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple at the Savoy ; and "The Mollusc," by Mr. H. H. Davies, at the Criterion. Mr Beerbohm Tree produced last week in Dublin a dramatized version of Mr. W. J. Locke's novel " The Beloved Vagabond."

The Political Future.—Lord Monkswell writes to "The Times" suggesting a "referendum" to settle questions on which Lords and Commons cannot agree.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A Royal Commissioner, after inquiring into the use of secret drugs, recommends drastic legislation against them.—A report by the British Tariff Commission on the new tariff is welcomed in Australia as showing that export opinion acknowledges the real value of Australia's preference offer.—In South Australia both Houses have accepted the compromise on the Legislative Council franchise question.—In New South Wales a reduction of licences has been carried in 65 electorates but the cities voted for continuance.—The Budget of Western Australia has been introduced.

Canada.—Of 516 Hindus who arrived at Vancouver on the 10th, 181 were rejected by the immigration inspectors. —Wheat was 4s. 7½d. per bushel at Winnipeg last week.—Good progress has been made with the Alaska boundary.

Newfoundland.—A Blue-book is issued containing further correspondence on the Fisheries Question.

South Africa.—In the Orange River Colony Parliament a large "Orangia Unie" majority is apparently certain.—The Chartered Company has made important concessions to the commercial and farming communities of Rhodesia.—Mr. R. Schumacher, at a mine meeting in Johannesburg, declared that work had been disorganized by the repatriation of the Chinese.

Uganda.—Dr. Koch's investigation of sleeping sickness in Uganda has not led to the desired discoveries.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Bishop of London was entertained by the Pilgrims in New York on Tuesday.

The Philippines.—The United States Secretary for War opened the Philippine Assembly on Wednesday in Manila. He said he did not believe the Filipinos would be fitted for self-government for at least a generation, and denied that the United States had any intention of disposing of the islands.

The New York Republicans have united with Mr. Hearst's Independence League to nominate a joint ticket for the State and City Judges and the Sheriff.

Explosion.—Some powder mills near Fontanet, Indiana, blew up on Tuesday. The town was wrecked, and many persons were killed.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Emperor seems to be steadily recovering from a severe attack of Influenza.—The Hungarian Chamber, which resembled last week, refused to discuss an interpellation on universal suffrage. The Government announces that its franchise measure will ensure the continuance of Hungary as a Magyar State.

France.—A Radical Congress at Nancy has condemned the anti-militarist agitation, though not with sufficient emphasis to satisfy the Moderate Republicans.—A new aeroplane underwent her trials on Tuesday.

Germany.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Social Democratic leader, has been sentenced to 18 months in a fortress.

Greece.—Three new towns have been founded for refugees from Bulgaria.

Holland.—The Second Chamber of the States General has voted a subvention of £250,000 to the Dutch steamships running to Argentina and Brazil, the line being threatened by German competition.

Korea.—The British editor of two papers at Seoul was charged at the British Consular Court on Wednesday with inciting the people to riot, and was bound over in heavy security.

Morocco.—The negotiations between the French Minister and the Sultan are being conducted without reference to the Viziers.—The Sultan is said to have given France and Spain the right of policing the coast for a year against contraband of war.—The Sultan has seized the house, wives, and children of one of the envoys sent by Mulai Hafid to Europe.—An expedition left Rabat on Tuesday to intercept Mulai Hafid's march north.

Persia.—The Shah has signed a Constitution granting liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of association, and of speech.—Disorders have broken out at Kerman, seven persons being killed.

Portugal.—A decree issued in Lisbon adjourns the municipal elections "sine die."

Russia.—The town voters of St. Petersburg have by large majorities returned Constitutional Democratic electors to the provincial college ; but the final outcome of the elections will depend to a great extent on the large landowner vote.

Turkey.—The publication in " The Times " of a letter from Ahmed Djelaleddin, ex-favourite, denouncing the Hamidian system, has excited the Sultan, who has ordered the Khedive to insist on Ahmed's return to Constantinople.

Peace Conference.—The Conference, at a plenary sitting on Wednesday, adopted a vœu, proposed by Sir E. Fry, commending to the Powers the project of a Court of Arbitral Justice. A declaration on obligatory arbitration was also adopted.

Obituary.—The Bishop of Fredericton ; Professor Fur twangler ; Canon G. E. Fielder ; Col. A. FitzGerald ; Lieut.-Col. E. O. Milward ; Major Kemp ; Major Bateman-Champain ; Sir R. A. Bethell ; Precentary Snowden ; M. Maurice Loewy ; Mr. [G. W. Vidal ; the Rev. H. Prichard Centenarian ; Cardinal Steinhuber.—" Times."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

At the Hague last Friday the first Committee adopted, by forty votes with four abstentions, a laboriously worded declaration in favour of the principle of obligatory arbitration, and adding that if it has not now been possible to conclude a convention in that sense the discussions have not exceeded the limits of a juridical controversy.

The resolution submitted by M. Bourgeois, as president of the committee, was as follows :—

"The committee, in conformity with the spirit of agreement and of reciprocal concessions which is the very spirit of the Peace Conference, has resolved to present to the Conference the following declaration, which, while reserving to each of the States represented the benefits of its vote, enables them all alike to affirm the principle which they consider to be unanimously acknowledged.

"The committee is unanimous (1) in recognising the principle of obligatory arbitration ; (2) in declaring that certain differences, and notably those which relate to the interpretation and application of conventional stipulations between nations, are susceptible of submission to obligatory arbitration without any restriction.

"Finally, the committee is unanimously agreed to proclaim that, if it has not been privileged to conclude forthwith a Convention in this sense, those divergencies of opinion which have shown themselves have not passed the bounds of a juridical controversy, and that in working here together during the period of four months all the States of the world have not only learned to understand one another and to draw closer together, but have been able in the course of this long collaboration to evolve ("degager") a very lofty sense of the common welfare of humanity."

M. Van den Heuvel (Belgium) and M. Beldiman (Roumania) having announced that they would vote for the resolution, Mr. Choate (America) explained the reasons why he felt compelled to declare his abstention. He said that the results of this Conference were limited to a part of the whole field which had lain before them. The results of one Conference, however, constituted a point of departure for the next. They proceeded by stages, and they ought not to retreat as was proposed after capture of an advanced position. His instructions were to abandon or to leave over for the next Conference matters regarding which agreement was impossible, but he could not yield his ground in view of the size of the majority in favour of obligatory arbitration. The Anglo-American project of obligatory arbitration had been adopted in committee by a majority of three to one, and ought, therefore, to have been brought before the Conference and to have figured in its final Act.

Mr. Tsudzuki (Japan) said he would abstain from voting, as his Government required time to study the question.

Sir Edward Fry said that the British delegations would vote for the proposal, which was a simple "statement of facts." He regretted America's inability to take the same course.

America, Japan, Turkey, and Haiti declared their abstention.

The Hague, Oct. 16 (" Times ").—The Conference to-day, in its ninth plenary sitting, completed its programme of work as sketched in yesterday's despatch.

COURT OF ARBITRAL JUSTICE.

The first business of the Conference was to adopt by thirty-eight votes, with six abstentions (Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, and Uruguay, the following "vœu" proposed by Sir Edward Fry :— "The Conference recommends to the signatory Powers the adoption of the project which it has voted for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice, and that the project to be put into operation when an agreement shall have been effected with regard to the selection of Judges and the constitution of the Court."

This "vœu" implies the adoption by the Conference, for recommendation to the Powers, of the Arbitral Court scheme in its latest shape, of which an account was given in my last despatch. By a curious oversight the last proofs of the project gave the first article in an unamended form, according to which the Court was described as "based on the juridical equality of the States." The error was to-day admitted with regret by the reporter of the committee, but the incident ave point to the reservations under which some fifteen delegations subsequently voted for the recommendation quoted above. The sense of the reservations is shown in the statement which was made by M. Ruy de Barbosa (Brazi) that he supported the "vœu" only if a real observance of the principle of the equality of sovereign States was understood to be an absolute condition of the establishment of the Court.

The committee next adopted unanimously, subject to four reservations, the amended version of the " convention for the peaceful regulation of international disputes " which was adopted in 1899, and which now consists of no fewer than ninety-four articles. The expansion is due mainly to the elaboration of the rules of procedure recommended, but not absolutely enjoined, for "Commissions d'enquete."

CONTRACTUAL DEBTS.

The proposal now described as "concerning the restriction of the employment of force for the recovery of ordinary public debts which have their origin in contract " was adopted by thirty-nine votes, with five declared abstentions (Belgium, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela). Most of the South American delegations which supported the proposal made formal reservations.

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

Baron Guillaume, as reporter, read out the declaration upon obligatory arbitration voted on October 11. This recognition of a principle, together with a declaration that it is applicable and a "proclamation" that in its future efforts to apply the principle the Conference has not overstepped the limits of "juridical controversy," was received with due solemnity and was adopted. America and Japan maintained the attitude declared in committee and abstained from voting, as also did Roumania.

Congratulations were then offered to the president of the committee, M. Bourgeois, in which conspicuously Baron von Marschall, representing Germany, took part. Baron von Marschall, after mentioning that he had purposely reserved his tribute for the plenary meeting of the Conference, spoke in the warmest terms of the first French delegate's eminent qualities of heart and head, of his noble zeal for a great cause, of his high capacity, and perfect impartiality. " I share entirely," Baron von Marschall concluded, " the view expressed the other day by M. Bourgeois that we leave the Conference united and with the conscience of having helped the cause of obligatory arbitration a considerable step forward. And it is for this reason that I am anxious to express to the first delegate of the French Republic my deep gratitude and most sincere regard."

M. Nelidoff, Sir Edward Fry, M. Martens, and M. Barbosa also spoke in high praise of the services rendered to the Conference by M. Bourgeois.

It was hoped on Wednesday that the Conference might hold its final sitting on to-day, Friday Oct. 18.

MOROCCO.

According to reports printed in London on Oct. 14, all the negotiations between M. Regnault, the French Minister, and the Sultan were being conducted personally between them. The Sultan had not even confided to his Viziers the nature of France's demands.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says that there is reason to believe that the French and Spanish Governments are about to issue a joint circular to the Powers, informing them that the Sultan has ceded to France and Spain the right of policing for a year the Moroccan coast and waters against contraband of war. The correspondent adds that it is possible, though not certain, that Mulai Hafid may yet come to terms with his brother. The Sultan instructed his War Minister to consult with the British Minister at Tangier with regard to the terms for the release of Sir Harry Maclea.

MULAI HAFID'S "ENVOYS" TO EUROPE.

By the steamship "India," which arrived at Plymouth on Friday afternoon, there came to England two "envoys" from Mulai Hafid, who has recently laid claim to the throne of Morocco. They are accompanied by a suite of three, one of whom is an interpreter, though he appears to have little knowledge of English. It was elicited that they have come here with the object of being received by the King and obtaining his Majesty's recognition of Mulai Hafid's claims. They say that with Mulai Hafid as ruler, peace will be restored to Morocco and the country freely opened to Europeans. They propose to proceed afterwards to Berlin for an audience of the German Emperor, and thence to Rome to be received by the King of Italy. A suggestion that they should also visit Paris provoked signs of irritation. They are of opinion that the future of Morocco will be very bright, and that there will be no fighting between the followers of Mulai Hafid and Abdul Aziz. "Is not the new policy Morocco for the Moors ?" they were asked. "No," was the reply, "all Europeans will be welcome." Both envoys are shaikhs from Safi, and they speak of Mulai Hafid as Sultan and of themselves as Ministers. They landed with their attendants at Plymouth and proceeded by the boat train to London.

They applied, for an interview at the Foreign office but were not received, whereupon they departed to Berlin. The " Times " correspondent telegraphs, he (Oct 16) :—The Moorish "envoys" who claim to represent Mulai Hafid arrived here from London yesterday evening and sought for an interview at the Foreign Office this morning. As in London, and for similar reasons, the officials were unable to grant the request. The "envoys" will now proceed to Rome.

According to the " Cologne Gazette," the German Consul at Casablanca was asked by the leader of Mulai Hafid's menalla in the Shawia country to act as mediator between his master and the French, but the official in question was not in a position to accede to this request.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin telegraphed on Wednesday that the envoys were to leave for Rome on Thursday.

Rabat, October 13 ("Times").—The Sultan has seized the house and property here and the wives and children of Boubeker Ben Shentouf, who has been sent by Mulai Hafid as envoy to Europe to explain the reasons of his proclamation as Sultan. The women and children are reported to have been barbarously treated.

THE CASABLANCA CLAIMS.

Berlin, October 16 ("Reuter").—M. Jules Cambon French Ambassador in Berlin, yesterday presented to the Foreign Office a proposal for the appointment of an International Commission at Casablanca to examine and fix the claims for compensation lodged by the subjects of the various countries who have sustained losses there.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Oct. 14 :—The towns voters in the district of St. Petersburg have by large majorities returned Constitutional Democratic electors to the provincial college. It is noteworthy that the town voters in the first category, involving the large property franchise, polled just as heavily for the Constitutional Democrats as did the second category, comprising the lower middle classes. The Constitutional Democratic organ is beginning to acknowledge the scantiness of the party's chances and to the advocate a combination with the Octobrists, at the same time emphasising its opposition to the Socialists. Optimistic forecasts even by Constitutional Democratic leaders do not, however, promise more than sixty Deputies belonging to the party. Moreover, the authorities continue to eliminate Constitutional Democratic candidates on technical and specious pretences from the electorates. The final stage of the elections is fixed for a fortnight hence.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14 ("Reuter").—A special committee appointed by the Ministry of Commerce has reported in favour of the grant of a concession to the Polar-Ural Railway Company for the construction of a sea harbour on the Arctic Ocean and of a river port on the Ob River. It is also recommended that the company should be empowered to levy dues for pilotage, docking, and the use of cranes.

GERMANY.

Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the Social Democratic politician and one of the extreme exponents of anti-militarism in Germany was on Oct. 12 sentenced by the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig to eighteen months' confinement in a fortress for having published a pamphlet entitled "Militarism and Anti-Militarism," in which he developed his theories in favour of exciting antipathy against the army, especially among the younger generation, in all countries.

The Socialist "Vorwarts" represents the trail as a purely political action, and suggests that it is not unconnected with the exigencies of Prince Bulow's "bloc" police.

The "Frankforter Zeitung" describes the trail as a painful Chapter in the history of German justice. In its opinion, the indictment was faulty, since Dr. Liebknech's pamphlet did not recommend any specific act of high treason, without which no indictment for high treason can lie. Further, the basis of the charge was not uniform, but varied at successive stages of the proceedings. The Frankfort journal further considers that, quite apart from these technical irregularities, thousands will agree that a grave miscarriage of

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LETTERS.

We give the following extracts from notices of the three volumes of Queen Victoria's letters published by John Murray :—

We learn nothing sensationally new from these volumes though many men and matters are presented to us in new and often truer lights. But they confirm with authority much that has hitherto rested largely on rumour. They show us how very real was the Queen's influence in the conduct of all the affairs of her kingdom, how she managed without overstepping the delicate bounds of prerogative to mould things to her will how decisively that will was expressed, and how jealously she guarded from the earliest days her right to be informed and her powers of counsel warning, and association with the business of government. All that has been said of the passages of arms between the Queen and Lord Palmerston as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, seems little enough by comparison with these actual letters, drafts, and memoranda of interviews, and the impetuous obstinacy which Palmerston showed is even surprising. The volumes illustrate, of course, the position, so delicate and difficult of the Prince Consort. They also go far towards correcting the impression that he either endeavoured or was able to impose his opinions on the Queen, while they leave us with a fresh sense of the great debt owed by England to the high principles and talents of a sagacious and unselfish Prince. Above all, however, it is the Queen, as girl and wife and Sovereign, on whom the interest of the volumes centres; it is her character and her difficulties which they illustrate; it is her fame which they will chiefly enhance. Of the Spartan simplicity of

HER EARLY UPBRINGING

we read in some reminiscences written in her own hand :—

"I was brought up very simply—never had a room to myself till I was nearly grown up—always slept in my mother's room till I came to the throne. At Claremont, and in the small houses at the bathing places, I sat and took my lessons in my governess's bedroom. I was not fond of learning as a little child—and baffled every attempt to teach me my letters up to five years old—when I consented to learn them by their being written down before me."

Early in the course of the Leopold correspondence—which sets out more truly the much-discussed position and influence of Stockmar and the terrible burden of the labour and responsibilities thrown on still girlish shoulders—we hear of the present King of the Belgians as the "little cousin" who must be "a little love," and the reference is one of many that link the past to the present in ways sufficiently quaint and curious. We find, among other very human touches, a letter from Queen Adelaide to the young Queen on her accession, which is a model of good feeling and good sense. We have in the diary written up by the Queen during the first days following her accession a very touching record of her feelings, and a striking illustration of that confidence in Melbourne which continued and increased—at one time to the great alarm of the excellent Stockmar and of others who, perhaps for different reasons, feared the effect of a correspondence which continued without reference to a change of Ministry. Here, as at all other times, the way in which she leant for support on the advice and encouragement of King Leopold is very manifest, although in two passages of a letter to him just then we may see that cares and burdens had not broken down the attractive spirit of the girl who had to be a Queen.

"I have been dancing till past four o'clock this morning we have had a charming ball, and I have spent the happiest birthday that I have had for many years; oh, how different to last year! Everybody was so kind and so friendly to me."

And again :—

"Old Talleyrand is at last dead. I hear he showed wonderful composure and firmness to the last. He was one of those people who I thought never would die. Did you know what Pozzo said to somebody here about him? He said he (Talleyrand) would not die yet, 'par ce que le Diable ne voulait pas l'avoir.'"

There are an account of

THE CORONATION

as it impressed the chief actor and a further conversation on the subject with Melbourne that will be more eagerly read than the most eloquent accounts from the pens of professed historians. Of her intended marriage she writes to her uncle in terms which show how "difficult" she must have been, by the force of her character and the exertion of her sovereign will-power, in this as in other matters.

"Though all the reports of Albert are most favourable, and though I have little doubt that I shall like him, still one can never answer for fondness for feelings, and I may not have the feeling for him which is requisite to ensure happiness. I may like him as a friend, and as a cousin, and as a brother, but not more; and should this be the case (which is not likely), I am very anxious that it should be understood that I am not guilty of any breach of promise, for I never gave any."

But three months later we find a letter that must have been a distinct relief to the uncle playing mentor.

"Oh! dear uncle I do feel so happy! I do so adore Albert—he is quite an angel, and so very, very kind to me, and seems so fond of me, which touches me much. I trust and hope I shall be able to make him as happy as he ought to be! I cannot bear to part from him, for we spent such happy, delightful hours together."

Of the full usefulness of the Prince as husband we get a very human glimpse in a "memorandum by Mr. Anson."

"The Prince, to amuse the Queen at this, has nearly left off his chess: his amusements—shooting or hunting—always commence and terminate between eleven and two not to interfere with her Majesty's arrangements, in which he is in indeed as her companion."

One of the most interesting of the phase covered by these volumes is that of

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848.

We gain some idea at least of the anxieties which then pressed upon the young Queen, of the amazing amount of contradictory advice poured into her ear, of the appeals, covering under the plausible guise of a co-operative service to the monarchical principle the personal disquietude which desired the stout defence of English support (vide especially the letters from the King of Prussia and Nicolas of Russia), and of all the personal griefs which had to be subordinated to a course of conduct prescribed by her Ministers and her own good sense in the interests of her people. To read that story as it is here presented is to marvel more than ever at the fortitude and devotion to the highest sense of duty which sustained the young Queen. Here, too, we get a despatch from Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Consul at Havre, giving a detailed account of how he managed to smuggle Louis Philippe over to Newhaven in the nick of time—an account which is full of the highest and most lively romance.

Queen Victoria was probably never satisfied about the position of her husband in the Constitution. She loved him too dearly, and trusted him too much to be able to submit without misgiving and heart-burning to the limitations which in our national feeling, not less than our Constitution, imposed upon the Consort of a Queen of England. And it was not, by a real irony of fate, till she had suffered the most irreparable of human bereavements, that she had any assurance that the character and talents of her husband were appraised with any justice by the nation which owed so much to this "foreign" prince. At one time feeling went so far that a bitter and almost scurrilous attack was made upon him in the Press, which adopted this method of championing Lord Palmerston, and Lord Aberdeen, the then Premier, was hardly less concerned than the Queen was indignant. We find a letter from him referring to the matter.

"Lord Aberdeen hopes that he may venture to congratulate your Majesty on the commencement of a change with respect to

THE NEWSPAPER ATTACKS UPON THE PRINCE.

He observed the article, to which your Majesty refers, in the "Morning Chronicle" of yesterday; and he believes he may certainly say that it was written by Mr. Gladstone, although he would not wish it to be known. There was also a very sensible letter in the "Standard" of last night, signed D. C. L. This is the signature always assumed by Mr. Alexander Hope, in his contributions to the Press, and Lord Aberdeen does not doubt that it is written by him."

How ardently the Queen became, what the uncle Leopold had always urged upon her as a matter of the first importance, "national" in sentiment and attitude may be judged from two passages, one in a letter to Lord Aberdeen on the Duke of Cambridge's stay in Paris on his way to the Crimea :

"The Queen was rather annoyed at the manner in which Lord Clarendon pressed the Duke of Cambridge's going to the Tuileries last night. She thought it an immense blot on her part to allow the Duke of Cambridge to go to Paris—and instead of its being considered as such by Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski, the Queen was told it would offend the Emperor if the Duke did not go to the Tuileries also."

And the other in a letter to Lord Clarendon as to a proposal that the marriage of the Princess Royal should take place in Berlin :

"It would be well if Lord Clarendon would tell Lord Bloomfield not to entertain the possibility of such a question as the Princess Royal's marriage taking place at Berlin. The Queen never could consent to it, both for public and private reasons, and the assumption of its being too much for a Prince Royal of Prussia to come over to marry the Princess Royal of Great Britain in England is to absurd to say the least."

THE DECISION OF HER JUDGMENTS

in religious as in secular questions is apparent in more than one instance throughout these volumes. But for a sturdy refusal to confuse piety with cant, a just appreciation of significance and expediency, and a decisive expression of a Sovereign will, the following excerpt from a letter to Lord Aberdeen, when a "day of humiliation" had been proposed at the beginning of the Crimean war could hardly be equalled :—

"She is rather startled at seeing Lord Aberdeen's answer to Lord Roden upon the subject of a day of humiliation, as he has never mentioned the subject to her, and it is one upon which she feels strongly. The only thing the Queen ever heard about it was from the Duke of Newcastle who suggested the possibility of an appropriate prayer being introduced into the Liturgy, in which the Queen quite agreed; but he was strongly against a day of humiliation, in which the Queen also entirely agreed, as she thinks we have recourse to them far too often, and they thereby lose their effect. The Queen therefore hopes that this will be reconsidered carefully, and a prayer substituted for the day of humiliation. Were the services selected for these days of a different kind to what they are the Queen would feel less strongly about it; but they always select chapters from the Old Testament and Psalms which are so totally inapplicable that it does away with all the effect it ought to have. Moreover, really to say (as we probably should) that the great sinfulness of the nation has brought about this war when it is the selfishness and ambition of one man and his servants who have brought this about, while our conduct has been throughout actuated by unselfishness and honesty would be too manifestly repulsive to the feelings of everyone, and would be a mere act of hypocrisy. Let there be a prayer expressive of our great thankfulness for the benefits we have enjoyed and for the immense prosperity of this country and entreating God's help and protection in the coming struggle. In this the Queen would join heart and soul. If there is to be a day set apart let it be for prayer in this sense.

She was, as now appears very fully, continually anxious as to

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY,

and always alive to the needs and virtues of her Services. When war broke out these feelings were naturally intensified, and the reality of her sympathy and pride is very clear in these intimate personal expressions to King Leopold :—

"My whole soul and heart are in the Crimea. The conduct of our dear noble troops is beyond praise; it is quite heroic, and really I feel a pride to have such troops, which is only equalled by my grief for their sufferings. We now know that there has been a pitched battle on the 6th, in which we have been victorious over much greater numbers, but with great loss on both sides—the greatest on the Russian. But we know nothing more, and now we must live in a suspense which is indeed dreadful. Then to think of the numbers of families who are living in such anxiety! It is terrible to think of all the wretched wives and mothers who are awaiting the fate of those nearest and dearest to them! In short, it is a time which require courage and patience to bear as one ought."

Again and again this close communion with her soldiers their sufferings, and their valour comes before us in letters to her uncle, and in a personal letter addressed to Florence Nightingale. It was the Queen who stirred the Government into a activity to provide reasonable measures of defence and decently equipped military hospitals, and she never failed to scrutinise with jealous care any proposed reductions or economies in establishments.

This last volume covers anxious and difficult days abroad, the Crimean war and

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

But we never find the Queen losing heart or confidence in the present or the future. From time to time the machinery of the Constitution creaks a little, but the threat of conflict between Crown and Ministry grows less and less as the Queen's experience ripens and her judgments is matured. Always acute in perception her judgments of men grow more and more searching and just and one of the most readable things in the three volumes is an impression of the real character of Louis Napoleon written in her own hand which shows a perspicacity and intuition that would be surprising even had the impression been written after the course of events had thrown more light on the person of this dazzling monarch. More and more from these volumes we learn to do full justice to the Queen and also to the Ministers who successively served her whose conduct as here revealed gives us a welcome price in the character of our public and political life. Volume III. ends on the saddest note with letters written by the Queen after the husband in whose danger she almost refused to believe up to the last moment had been taken from her. What she wrote to King Leopold seems, in a sense, almost too sacred to print, yet it is so full of illumination that we must be glad that the letter has been printed :—

"My own dearest, kindest Father,—For as such have I ever loved you! The poor fatherless baby of eight months is now the utterly broken hearted and crushed widow of forty-two! My life as a happy one is ended! the world is gone for me! If I must live on (and I will do nothing to make me worse than I am), it is henceforth for our poor fatherless children—for my unhappy country, which has lost all in losing him—and in only doing what I know and feel he would wish, for he is near me—his spirit will guide and inspire me! But oh! to be cut off in the prime of life—to see our pure, happy, quiet domestic life, which alone enabled me to bear my much disliked position, cut off at forty-two—when I had hoped with such instinctive certainty that God never would part us, and would let us grow old together (though he always talked of the shortness of life)—is too awful, too cruel! And yet it must be for his good happiness! His purity was too great, his aspiration too high for this poor, miserable world! His great soul is now only enjoying that for which it was worthy! And I will not envy him—only pray that mine may be prefected by it and fit to be with him eternally, for which blessed moment I earnestly long."

THE CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

Should it be abolished?

London, Oct. 18.

The refusal of Mr. G. E. Redford, the official Reader of of Plays in the office of the Lord Chamberlain, to license Mr. Granville Barker's new play "Waste,' is not going to be accepted by the author-manager as a final settlement of the matter.

"As far as 'Waste' is concerned," said Mr. Barker yesterday, "I have no alternative but to put it aside. When you write a serious play dealing with a serious subject, you undertake a great responsibility. If someone else insists on alterations, he assumes the responsibility, but, I cannot depute that duty to a second party. My play is one of political life, but my right to say what I want to say is taken from me by the Censor. It is he, and not the managers, who manage the theatres.

"Yes, it is quite true that a memorial signed by dramatists only is being prepared for presentation to the king or Prime Minister, praying for the abolition of the dramatic censorship. It is the only way we can proceed. A question in Parliament can affect nothing. The office of the censorship is quite unnecessary, if you give managers the credit of being responsible and intelligent men."

MANAGERS' VIEWS.

To obtain an idea of how the London theatre managers generally regard the office of censor, a representative of the "Daily Mail" put to them the question: Do you think the office of dramatic censor should be retained? and below we give the replies received :—

Mr. Cyil Maude.—I think things are far better as they are than they would be if his office were abolished.

Mr. Seymour Hicks.—I do not wish to see the office of Censor abolished. If he is responsible, he takes the blame.

Mr. Frederick Harrison.—I certainly think the office of the Reader of Plays ought to be retained.

Mr. William Greet.—Yes. No change is necessary. We might get into worse hands.

Mr. Gaston Mayer.—Although the censorship prevents me from producing at least 50 per cent. of new French plays, still I am of opinion that as long as it is as at present, fair and unprejudiced, it ought to be retained. Although the office has recently been abolished in France, there is already an important movement in favour of its re-establishment. No play of merit has been seen that could not have been produced before, and the number of vulgar and licentious plays has enormously increased.

Mr. Frank Curzon.—I do not think it possible to do without the Censor. There must be some authority to licence plays.

Mr. George Edwardes.—Unquestionably he ought to be retained. Look at what the Paris stage is doing since its Censor was abolished.

Mr. Forbes Robertson.—I am in favour of the Censor being retained.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier.—If the State made the production of unpleasant and prurient dramas a criminal offence, it would secure their abolition, which is far more desirable than an agitation to abolish the Censor.

Mr. Martin Harvey.—I take it the good sense and board feeling of the public is the surest and only necessary guide.

NEW FACTS ABOUT TOLSTOY.

Countess Sophie, the wife of Leo Tolstoy, has resented to the Museum of History in Moscow a collection of manuscript of great interest.

It consists of five heavy volumes, containing the autobiography of the Countess. She, however, occupies only a secondary place. The important position is occupied by Leo Tolstoy himself. There is a mass of MSS., containing many new facts about the great Russian writer.

The manuscript will not become public property at once, as the Countess has presented it on condition that it remains unpublished until she gives permission.

MYSTERY OF A WOOD.

An Unknown Woman's Body Found.

CLUES TO IDENTITY.

LONDON, October 18.

Mystery enshrouds the gruesome discovery of the body of a well-dressed woman in the depths of a wood near Goring-on-Thames, where it had evidently lain for twelve months, a stated in the "Daily Mail" on Thursday.

The woman was apparently about forty years of age, and about 5 ft. 3in. in height. A complete description of the clothing on the body and the articles found upon it is as follows :—

Blue serge costume and skirt, lined with plaid, and long blue cloth cape; blue-and-white striped blouse, with white stripes about one inch wide; black felt hat, with what had been feathers upon it; a cerise-coloured petticoat; patent leather lace-up shoes, little worn; woollen under-vest, with pearl buttons; corsets, very short, of figured leather; a crescent shaped brooch set with eight stones; three hair combs, one studded with gold; a gold hat-pin; a blue silk waist-band with silver clasp, on which were the embossed figures of a woman and two children, one sitting and the other standing; a chatelaine purse with steel chain containing one halfpenny, a small leather purse containing 3s. 4d., a counterfoil of a post office order for ten shillings numbered 10 87376, a pencil case, part of a handkerchief bearing laundry mark 45.

Lying close by was on empty glass flask and a small measure glass, while a little further away the police discovered a phial with a small quantity of what was found to be brandy and water in it. An important discovery made after the removal of the remains was that of a small hypodermic syringe, which fell from the clothing. What it had contained it is impossible to say. No woman is missing from the neighbourhood, and the police believe that the body is that of a visitor who wandered into the wood. The fact that the woman was obviously of superior class adds to the mystery of the affair.

POLICE INQUIRIES.

The keen inquiries of the police, who have worked back patiently for two years in an endeavour to connect some past disappearance with the present case, have so far yielded nothing. That the corpse should have lain undiscovered for a whole year is incredible enough, but still more amazing is the fact that during all those twelve months no relative or anxious friend should have set inquiries on foot. Who was this woman? Relatives she must have had, or a circle of friends from which she would have been missed.

"It is the most sinister and baffling mystery I have ever known." Such was the pronouncement to-day of Superintendent Porter, of the Oxfordshire police, whose minute investigations in the locality of the tragedy have yielded no shadow of a clue. All day to-day the Superintendent expected some eager inquiry to flash over the wires from some part of the country, but none came.

William Ireson, who discovered the body, was acting as a beater for a party of sportsmen who were shooting pheasants. He was creeping through the wood in order to reach the keeper's path, when, looking down casually, his eyes fell upon a pair of shoes partly rotted away, projecting from underneath some bushes. He approached more closely, and was horrified to discover that what he at first took to be a bundle of clothes was the decomposed body of a woman stretched at full length under the nut bushes. After a single glance he fled in terror from the spot. "It was so quiet and still, lying there, that it turned my blood cold," he said.

Sergeant Snellgrove said the woman lay as though she had fallen asleep, upon her right side. The head was a fleshless skull, lying some inches from the body, and the limbs were held in their place by the clothes alone.

DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

Dr. Browne of Goring, discovered that there was a thimbleful of a yellowish looking liquid in the phial found beside the body. He came to the conclusion that what the phial contained was a weak solution of brandy and water. An inspection of the syringe yielded nothing. It was perfectly dry and empty, and the maker's name, which had probably been marked on the inside of the case, had disappeared completely.

"The organs of the body I could not examine," the doctor says, "because no trace of them remained. All the flesh had completely disappeared from the bones." He was however, able to establish the fact that the skull was uninjured, and that no bones had been broken.

The utmost importance is attached to the discovery, in a recess of the mildewed purse extracted from one pocket of the counterfoil of a postal order numbered 10 8 7376. This the police authorities hope will lead to the tracing of the office of the origin, and the name of the person receiving the money.

The value of the clue, however, is impaired by the fact that a letter is missing. Underneath the "10" should appear a letter, denoting the series. Had this been present the order could easily be traced. An essential clue, also is the partly obliterated laundry mark which is deciphered as "8 4", found upon one corner of a tattered, earthstained handkerchief. In connection with this clue, inquiries are on foot at all the laundries throughout the kingdom.

BOARD OF TRADE AND THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Unexpected Action By Mr. Lloyd-George.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, has asked the chairmen of several railway companies to meet him next week in a conference to discuss the threatening outlook in railway affairs. In taking this step the President of the Board of Trade has surprised both the public and the railway companies.

We understand Mr. Lloyd-George has expressed some regret that the news of the proposed conference had "leaked" out. Apparently the information was disclosed by one of the chairmen to whom Mr. Lloyd-George had written. The President of the Board of Trade was anxious that nothing should be done which would influence the ballot of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. It is feared that the men might think that the action of Mr. Lloyd-George meant present constitution in their favour for which there is no warrant, and thus lead the men, who are wavering, to support the all-grades movement, when but for this they might not vote at all.

Nothing is known definitely of the attitude which the chairmen will adopt, but it is understood that they will all attend the conference. Mr. Lloyd-George wishes it to be clearly understood that his powers are very limited in this respect, and that the interview between him and the railway chairmen must be perfectly informal. He will in the same way ask Mr Bell and other leaders of the railway working men to confer with him before the week is over.

The railway directors and managers quite realise that unless they are prepared to make concessions, which will meet with the approval of the Board of Trade, considerable pressure can be brought to bear upon him. Under the present constitution of the House of Commons should they refuse Mr. Bell's demands progress with railway bills is absolutely impossible. The Labour and the Irish parties can make it impossible for a single measure to be passed.

STRIKE PREPARATIONS.

Although the companies are convinced that no strike will take place, they are making active preparations to meet the contingency. Mr. W. Collinson of the National Free Labour Association stated to-day that he had 12,000 men ready to take the places of the strikers and had enrolled a force of 5,000 men as an emergency staff to protect the signal boxes, stations and sheds.

THE MIDLAND'S APPEAL.

An important manifesto was issued to-day by the Midland Railway Company, signed by Sir E. Paget, chairman of the Board. The company point out that they are adopting an unusual course in addressing the staff by circular. Since 1906 they had received thirty-one deputations, and with twenty-four deputations to the principal officers these had resulted in a cost to the shareholders of £240,000 a year.

During the same period the company's weekly paid staff increased by 10 per cent. in number, while the wages bill, disregarding clothing or other allowances, bonuses or previleges, grew from £3,051,000 to £3,970,000, or 30 per cent.

The Board, having to choose between purchasing temporary peace by yielding to Mr. Bell's demand that he should represent all sections of the staff as their spokesman, or adhering to their present practice of direct communication with the elected representatives of each grade, they have unanimously decided upon the latter alternative.

"I COUNTED seven girls taking down my sermon in shorthand this morning," said a Kansas City minister. "I am getting tired of this business of turning church into school. When the thing first began I admit that I was flattered. I thought the solitary shorthand writer in my front pew was a reporter. I took unusual pains that morning, and I searched all the newspapers the next day. In vain, of course. The shorthand writer was merely a student of stenography, using me to practise on."

KRUGER'S GRAVE OUTRAGED.

Johannesburg, Oct. 18.

A most painful sensation has been created here by the discovery to-day of the desecration of the grave of ex-President Kruger, in Pretoria Cemetery.

The white marble, bust of the ex-President had been torn from its granite base, and was lying on its face a yard away from he foot of the grave. The shoulders are chipped and the nose is broken.

The tombstone of the grandchild of the ex-President, which was in the same plot, was slightly damaged, a statuette of an angel which stood at the head of the grave being knocked from its pedestal. The two adjoining graves were also disturbed.

It is not believed that the act was one of racial vindictiveness. The circumstances seems to point to an attempted theft of the bust, which it was probably intended to retain pending the offer of a reward for its recovery. It is conjectured that the figure on the child's tomb was knocked over while the desecrator or desecrators were endeavouring to remove the bust of Mr. Kruger, which is very heavy.

Since the desecration of the grave of Prince Christian Victor, in September, 1904, the police have been accustomed to pay a visit nightly to the graves of the ex-President and the Prince. The whole machinery of the police force has been set in motion to discover the authors of the outrage.

Later.

It now appears that Mr. Kruger's bust is practically uninjured, and that the nose is intact. The police Commissioner, in an interview this afternoon, gave it as his opinion that the theft theory was the most probable, and suggested that the thieves either found the bust heavier than they anticipated, or were interrupted by the constable who has to visit the graves.

All sections of the population are unanimous in deploring the outrage, but by none of them is it attributed to racial feeling.—

The bust of the late President Kruger was unveiled by General Botha, in silence, on May 8 1906, in the presence of the Boer leaders and many residents of Pretoria. It is of white marble, supported on a granite base which bore an inscription setting out the record of the President and rested upon the stone groundwork of the grave. Behind, as a backing to the bust, rose a broad pillar of stone.

SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

London, October 18.

The Danish steamer "Alfred Erlandsen," from Liban for Grangemouth, with a cargo of pit props, stranded on Thursday night on the Ebb Carr Rock, near St. Abb's Head. The Eyemouth Rocket Brigade and lifeboat were summoned, and when the first rocket was fired the villagers, who were watching on the cliffs, heard the men on board cheering what they apparently hailed as a means of succour. Unfortunately, the rockets fell short, the vessel being 700 yards distant, and this means of rescue had to be abandoned.

The sea was a veritable cauldron, and the lifeboat's efforts also were doomed to failure. Shortly after one o'clock this morning the frenzied cries of those on board the wreck became fainter and fainter, and when about 4 a.m. the powerful lifeboat Sarah Kay, from Dunbar, arrived off St. Abb's Head, all that remained of the ship was large quantities of wreckage.

All on board, numbering seventeen, are believed to have perished.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The following appointments have been announced by the British Admiralty :—

Commanders: J. E. Drummond to Devonshire; W. E. England, S. B. Norfolk (N,) both to Niobe, all on recommissioning.

Lieutenants: C. A. Wrightson (1st), E. C. S. Hunt (G), E.T. Marshall King (T), R. M. May, R. Makin, R. F. Veasy, A. H. M. Burton, all to Devonshire on recommissioning; T. E. Wardle (1st and G.), C. D. Burke (T), C. Collaghan, all to Niobe on recommissioning; V. Marryat to Niobe on recommissioning, and for physical training duties, A. G. Hamilton to Penbroke additional for Chatham Dockyard (N); S. T. Stephens to Ramillies, additional for Resolution.

The following military appointment was announced in last night's "London Gazette"—

Colonel Fred Smith, C. B., C. M. G. to be Dierctor-General of the Army Veterinary Service, and is granted honorary rank of Major-General vice Major-General H. Thomson, C. B.

NEVER HEARD OF NAPOLEON.

M. Catulle Mendes, the eminent poet and theatrical critic, tells an amusing story of his recent visit to the Island Elba. On arrival M. Mendes and his friends sent their cards to the French Consul and were soon called upon by a raggedly-dressed and unwashed Italian gentleman, who explained in broken French that the Consul was bed-ridden, but that he was the Vice-Consul, and that he carried on the profession of a furniture remover and guide.

He asked if he could be of assistance to the visitors. "Well," said M. Mendes, "you might tell us where to find souvenirs and reminiscences of Napoleon Bonaparte's stay in the island."

"Ah!" exclaimed the Vice-Consul, "Napoleon. Yes; I do hear of that name, but perhaps he is now dead. Stay, I will see." And so saying this Italian native of Elba, who described himself as the French Vice-Consul, pulled a greasy Baedeker out of his pocket and began to hunt up mention of Napoleon.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J W Hose, B Cov
Mr J A O Fitzpatrick, B Cov
Mr M Fox, B
Mr J C Lyle, B
Mr Mya U Maung, B
Miss Ada Haes, B
Lieut-Gen Sir Beauchamp Duff, K C B, K C V O, C I E
Capt W B Rennie, 19 Hsrs
Capt S R Godkin, I M S
Capt G D M Moore, 128 Prs
Lieut F A B Johnstone, 101 Gren

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr L W Reynolds, B Cov, 1 mo furl
Mr R L Watling, B, 6 mo M C
Mr T H Wall, B, 2 mo M C
Mr T Smith, B, furl to 31/10/08
Mr R G P P McDonnell, C I E, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H C de Sanges, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr H P Burt, B, 1 mo furl
Mr W A Hasted, M, 2 mo furl
Mr E L Taylor, M, 3 mo M C
Major A W Pennington, 9 H Horse, 4 mo
Major F F Weedon, R E, 3 mo M C
Major E F Rainey, 72 Punj, 2 mo M C
Major F D Henslowe, 22 Cav, 4 mo M C
Major H J M MacAndrew, D S O, 5 Cav, 3 mo
Capt L R Vaughan, 113 Inf, to date of entry into Staff College
Lieut E J H Haughton, 105 Mah, 2 mo W C
Lieut E D Dallas-Smith, 27 Punj, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col F S Peak, I M S, B
Lieut-Col G M Porter, R E, B
Lieut-Col C P Lukis, I M S, B
Major H M Warde, B
Mr W M Hailey, B Cov
Mr G Gordon, B Cov
Mr F B Sherring, B Cov
Mr J H E Garrett, B Cov
Mr W F Grahame, B Cov
Mr S M Jacob, B Cov
Mr J Raindle, B
Mr H M C Trotter, B
Mr R L Watling, B
Mr E S Carr, B
Mr C Goodall, B
Mr E J Stephens, B
Mr R Egerton-Purves, B
Mr A E Pearse, B
Mr R K Moseley, B
Mr W O Horne, M Cov
Mr H A Sim, C I E, M Cov
Mr E R R Mainwaring, M
Mr J Moore, M
Lieut-Col J P Barry, I M S, Bo
Mr J L Rieu, Bo Cov
Mr J Sladen, Bo Cov
Col A E Aitken, 119 Inf
Major J A Wilson, S G R
Major B T Pell, Staff
Major R W A Denne, 79 C I
Major R D Marjoribanks, 107 Prs
Major R E Chaplin, 8 Cav
Major H C Holman, D S O 16 Cav
Capt W Boret, R E
Capt C R Harbord, 29 Lrs
Capt H C McWatters, 22 Punj
Capt Y V L Rybot, 28 Punj
Capt C W Neumann, 48 Prs
Capt A C Fraser, S and T Corps
Capt J Purvis, 16 Cav
Capt H A Holdich, 5 G R
Capt B A Corbett, 18 Raj
Lieut C J Everard, R A
Lieut J A Muirhead, 1 Lrs
Lieut D O W Lamb, 10 Lr,
Lieut V F Jackson, 27 Ls Cav
Lieut R C Burton, 38 G I H
Lieut D V Willoughby, 1 Bmb
Lieut P S Hore, 52 Sikhs
Lieut B E Anderson, 59 Sind R
Lieut G S P Kendall, 61 Prs
Lieut V V W Sandiford, 62 Punj
Lieut T H Scott, 87 Punj
Lieut F S Chadwick, 104 Rifles
Lieut M Wylie, 1-4 G R
Lieut G H W Mortimer, 10 Jats
Lieut G N Thompson, 89 Punj

THE VICTORIAN REIGN.

Lord Rosebery's Tribute.

INFLUENCE OF A SOVEREIGN.

It was a vast assembly that witnessed on Oct. 12 the unveiling by the Earl of Rosebery of a statue of Queen Victoria erected in Leith. The bronze figure, on a tal pedestal of granite and freestone, looks up Leith Walk, the broad avenue that leads to Edinburgh. It represents her Majesty as she appeared in middle life, clad in robes of State. She stands erect, wearing a crown and bearing a sceptre—a model of queenly dignity. The sculptor was Mr. John S. Rhind. The ceremony was simple. The "Old Hundredth" was sung to the leading of the Royal Scots band, and a prayer was offered up by the minister of the parish. Lord Rosebery then pulled aside the enshrouding covering and displayed the statue. It had been arranged that Lord Rosebery's speech should be made indoors, but to the vast outdoor crowd he turned and said how proud he was to have been asked to stand in that place and unveil a statue of Queen Victoria, for, he continued, "it is not one of her least claims to our devoted gratitude and remembrance that she was a true Queen of Scots. (Cheers.) It is well, then, that this her effigy should stand for all time in this place, and that the men and women of Leith as they go to their various avocations, and the men who come to Leith from all parts of the world, should be able, in looking up to it, to remember the blessed example that she set to all mankind. God preserve the memory and influence of Queen Victoria!" (Loud cheers.)

The pipers then played "Lochaber no more."

The Provost, afterwards, on behalf of the public subscribers, handed over the custody of the statue to the Corporation, a charge which was accepted on its behalf by the senior Bailie.

A TRUE QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Lord Rosebery's more formal utterance was reserved for a meeting of the subscribers in the Drill Hall. He said:—You have done well, I think, to raise a statue in Leith to our late Queen, as Leith is the City of Queens For a long series of years almost all our Scottish queens obtained their first sight of Scotland from Leith, and your old town gave them the earliest impression of the land in which they were to live. The wives of James I., James II., and James III., the first wife of James V., and Anne of Denmark, the wife of James VI., set foot first in Scotland at Leith, while Mary of Guise, although she landed at St. Andrews, alone of these queens choose Leith as a residence. There, too, landed the hapless Mary of tragedy and romance when she came from France to reign here and to find a long prison and a violent death. Well may Leith claim to be called the City of Queens. (Cheers.) And she does wisely in erecting a monument to one who was not merely a great Sovereign, the Queen and Empress of unbounded realms, but who was also a true Queen of Scots—(renewed cheers)—for although we may not without invidiousness claim that Scotland was her favourite residence we may say without offence that she was the first Sovereign of Great Britain since Charles I. who dwelt within our borders. I do not count the flying visit of George IV. or the adventurous appearance of Charles II. when in exile but Queen Victoria through long years found health and happiness in her Scottish home. She was in heart and in fact a true Queen of Scots. (Cheers.) We had hoped that the Duke of Connaught have been with us to-day to perform this ceremony, but he was prevented almost at the last moment It was greatly to be wished that it had been possible, for it would have been a melancholy pleasure to him, and he would have been the right man in the right place. What a subject may say of his Sovereign, even though she may be dead, is always suspected of being due to flattery, but no such doubt can arise when the tribute of love and honour is paid to a mother by a son. Yet, remember, we may, in a sense, all make a claim of the same kind. Let us remember that she was not merely the queen, but the mother of the nation.

THE MOTHER OF THE NATION.

Under the brooding care of her long reign her sovereignty emerged in a double and an incalculable empire. Her sympathy was with all her subjects. She watched and fostered all good causes with maternal care. She was indeed the mother of her people. That was not one of the titles to which she succeeded by inheritance. The four Georges and the fourth William did little for the cause of monarchy. Even her grandfather, whose long reign was so full of glory and disaster, cannot be said to have helped it much. And now at the death of William IV. the whole world saw with pathetic interest the princes, the Ministers, and the Court, as it were, all in the shade, and in the foreground the pure figure of a young girl seated on the throne which we esteem the greatest in the world. No one can measure the enthusiasm, the tenderness, the hope that that spectacle evoked. Queen Victoria was then, as it were, the child, the darling of her people, and she lived to become their venerated mother. Under her sway the empire waxed and waxed until it seemed too great for any single crown. She saw her arms, though not indeed free from reverse, crowned with glory, and the wealth of her dominions increased until it became a matter for anxiety lest it should sap the character of the nation. But the spirit of her people, so far as it could be tested, remained undiminished and unquenched. The base of her throne which when she succeeded to it, seemed none too strong, was indefinitely broadened and strengthened by this sense of general well-being as compared with the lean years of hunger and discontent which had preceded her accession.

HER NOBLEST EPITAPH.

To foreign observers the power of a British constitutional monarch seems limited enough. That in a sense is true but yet in another sense the authority of a British monarch is or may be of incomparable force. It depends upon the Prince himself. When Queen Victoria succeeded to the Crown the force and tradition of monarchy had much declined in this country. Greatly to her own renown and for welfare of her people, amid toppling dynasties and violent convulsions abroad she made her kingship, her leadership, her guidance an increasing power for good. She not merely offered the example of a pure and simple family life in the midst of a splendid Court but she animated the whole nation with a sense of the sympathy and fellowship that proceeded from the throne. She knit her peoples together, and that, I believe, will be her noblest epitaph. It is not only that under her was Canada brought from civil war to cordial allegiance as the noblest dominion of the empire, not only that the continent of Australia became a living and loyal reality, that New Zealand definitely received the British flag, and that India with limits immeasurably extended, appeared as a new empire under her sovereignty. It is not that which I would emphasise to-day. I do not even emphasise the great development of science and literature which proceeded under her reign, or the great discoveries which seemed indefinitely to extend the dominion and power of mankind. Perhaps I must not include in her epoch our animated competition with the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea—(laughter)—but more than enough remains for renown. Nor will I undertake that prodigious survey, for what I want to urge is something different. It is that both within and outside these islands there was established under the last reign a new relation of personal affection and allegiance to the wearer of the British Crown. (Cheers.) Nor is that all or nearly all. It is not the mere increase of territory, not the bloodshed of war, however triumphant, not the mere swell of wealth that are the test of a glorious reign. It is well to make an empire; it is well to see victory crown a righteous cause; it is well to see a nation reap the fruits of its industry and intelligence. But the test of a reign must be the condition of the nation itself, its moral, physical, intellectual welfare; and what reign will better bear that crucial test than the long years of Queen Victoria? They were a period of wise progress of increasing liberty, of unwearied emancipation. It was a period marked by the promotion of health and education, the raising of wages, the cheapening of all the necessities of life, the larger association of the nation in its own government, the removal of religious barriers not merely in tests but in Christian co-operation. All this marked the sublime and upward of path of her reign. (Cheers.) Contrast the condition of the people as she found it and as she left it at her death, and you will see an advance which may well be called splendid, however much may yet remain to be done.

THE INFLUENCE OF A MONARCH.

You may say that the greater part of this work was done by Ministers or Partiaments. That is true enough; but as a bad Sovereign bears the disgrace of a bad reign, so a good Sovereign should bear the honour of a good. (Cheers.) Remember, too, that she was an animating, not a resisting force, for her ruling passion was patriotism, an absorbing devotion to her country, its needs, and its glory. No one can limit the effect of such a character upon the throne. No one can estimate the colour and inspiration which a British Sovereign of exalted aims can give to the course of events who has not attentively studied this strange country of ours, almost equally swayed as it is by the spirit of democracy and the spirit of tradition. And one may at least say this, without suspicion of sycophancy, that not the least of the services that she rendered to us is the effect of her training and example. We can instance the present King, who has without overstepping the limits of the Constitution, rendered such enormous service to his country, and, indeed, to the cause of peace all over the world. (Loud cheers). And thus in due course Edward the Pacificator follows Victoria the Good. (Renewed cheers.) Long may we look to a succession of monarchs deriving their ideas of duty and ambition from this august Sovereign. So God preserve the memory and influence of Queen Victoria and God save the King. (Loud and prolonged c

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18.

IN THE CRUCIBLE.

"I think, the 'Times' is most ungenerous to write like this now that the poor man is dead." The speaker is a young lady who was recently reading the frank indictment of Lord Brampton's methods, and she will never be convinced that any of the suggestions had appeared in print during his lifetime. Thousands like her will think the same. As a fact, the story was told again and again while he lived. Stories and criticisms were published while he yet sat on the Bench which must have made editors wonder whether they were not risking prosecution for contempt of court. The humour of the great man's procedure was not always apparent to suitors whose cases meant to them so much in hard cash per minute. Men whose fortunes depended upon a case to be tried before him—a case in which enormous fees to leading counsel were involved—inevitably failed to appreciate the joke found to reside in tactics enabling him to sweep such case from his list. His biographers did not wait for his death to affirm the truth of these stories.

THE LAST OF THE INNOCENTS.

When he wanted to get a case finished no one could more quickly, more certainly grasp the intricacies of a case; no one could be more intolerant of unnecessary detail. When, however, he meant a case to last, then Hawkins was the High Priest of Innocence. There was not a game or trick at cards with which he was not familiar, yet in one of his provoking moods, when counsel had to mention the ace of spades, "Ace of spades? What is an ace of spades?" cooed his lordship. "It—er, it's one of a pack of cards, of er—playing cards, m'lud," gasped counsel, taken aback. "Really, then I must ask you to put it in," said Hawkins. A solicitor's clerk was sent flying to a stationer's to get a pack of cards. Upon his return the ace was extracted and counsel handed it up. "M'lud, this piece of card is one of fifty-two such cards, which are called playing cards," said counsel. "The card which I now venture to ask your lordship to examine is called the ace of spades." Hawkins took the card, examined it curiously, marked it, placed it with his notes. "Thank you; proceed, please," he said. With legal expenses averaging a pound a minute this little by-play would cost a ten-pound note, which could be better expended on an eight years' subscription to "Punch."

MAKING BAD WORSE.

It was singular that Hawkins's sentence in the last case he tried should be revised by the Home Secretary. His experience in this direction was, however, more fortunate than that of Chief Justice Erle. Some years after the latter had retired from the Bench, an election case which interested him was tried at a court near his residence, so he went to the court and took a seat on the Bench beside Justice Mellor, who was trying the action. Ballantine, who was engaged in the case, was wily enough to cite, in the course of his argument, a decision given by Erle in the Court of Common Pleas. Ballantine shrewdly suspected that the decision was bad law. Erle quietly took the report from which Ballantine had quoted. "Of course," says Ballantine, "Erle could not interfere, but I fancied that his look was almost agonised when Mr. Justice Mellor decided the point mainly, I believe, out of respect for his opinion." Which goes to prove that chivalry and even-handed justice are sometimes incompatible.

"SIR HENRY HAWKINS."

"By the death of Lord Brampton not only the legal profession of which he was so distinguished an ornament, but a wide circle of English society, suffer loss," says the "Birmingham Daily Post." "It is a loss, moreover, that is irreparable, inasmuch as the deceased has left no one who can ever hope to fill the vacancy. There is no other lawyer, or sportsman, or brilliant man of the world whose experience and capacity fit him to take the place of Sir Henry Hawkins, to give Lord Brampton the title by which he was more widely known. Sir Henry figured largely in the world in his day, and, although, the lapse of several years since his retirement from public life has necessarily dimmed the perspective, the attraction exercised by his personality has suffered little or no diminution in the interval. Perhaps no advocate in the annals of the English Bar has possessed greater interest in the public eye than the famous 'Hawkins, Q. C.,' of the Tichborne case. This interest had about it something magnetic or it could scarcely have existed. Lord Brampton was not in the legal sense of the term a great Judge. Nor could he be reckoned a profound lawyer in comparison with several of his contemporaries. But he was strong and unflinching both on the Bench and at the Bar."

SEA CAPTAIN'S "WARNING."

One of the best known and most popular Atlantic seafarers, Captain August Richter, who for more than twenty years has ploughed the ocean in the service of the North German Lloyd, has astonished all his friends by resigning the command of the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" because, as he alleges, he has received Divine warning to quit the sea for ever. The message reached him as he paced his cabin after his ship had, on July 6, collided with an iceberg and narrowly escaped disaster. Returning to Germany after the mishap, he sent word to the directors that he wished to relinquish his command. His wish has now been reluctantly granted. "In thus behaving, he is," says the "Mail," "following the example of his brother Herman, who, twenty years ago, retired from the sea in precisely similar fashion, after the vessel he was commanding, the 'Saale,' collided with an iceberg in fog on the Grand Banks."

GERMANY'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

"Herr von Schon, who succeeds Herr von Tschirschky as German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a personal friend of the Emperor, whom he has accompanied several times on the latter's northern cruises," says Reuter, "He comes of a bourgeois stock, and received a patent of Hessian nobility in 1885. It has been generally rumoured that Herr von Tschirschky would go to Rome in succession to Count von Monts, whose health is said to be failing, while Prince Radolin would exchange the Paris Embassay for the Governorship of Alsace. The presence of the latter in Berlin at this juncture seems to show that this was the original intention. . . . Herr von Tschirschky, who succeeded Baron von Richthofen on Jan. 21, 1906, has not had a very considerable diplomatic career. The Emperor sent him at the time of Mr. Kruger's visit to Germany to Cologne to inform the ex-President that his Majesty was unable to receive him. He was also in attendance on the Emperor at the Wilhelmshohe meeting with King Edward. He was Prussian Minister in Hamburg when the Emperor called him to the Wilhelmstrasse, an appointment which caused some sensation, inasmuch as it was understood that Prince Bulow wished Herr von Muhlberg, the Under Secretary, to succeed Baron von Richthofen."

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

"Sir John Bell, the new Lord Mayor of London, was born in 1844," says the "Daily News." "He was educated at Brompton Grammar School, and on leaving school was articled to an accountant, but afterwards became connected with the Wenlock Brewery, of which he is now chairman and joint managing director. His civic career began in 1882, when he was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1894 he became Alderman of Coleman Street Ward, and served the office of Sheriff in 1901-2, when he was the recipient of a knighthood. He is on the Court of the Haberdashers' Company, the Fanmakers' Company, and the Glovers' Company, and is also a member of the Innholders', the Loriners', and the Spectaclemakers' Companies. In Masonic circles Sir John holds high rank. His country seat is at Framewood, Stoke Poges, and his town address is 61, Portland Place, W."

SIR ROBERT HART.

China advices to hand mention that there is strong probability that Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., the Inspector-General of Customs in China, will shortly pay his long-deferred visit in Europe. His health for some time has been such as to make a complete change and rest desirable. Sir Robert Hart entered the Consular Service in China in 1854, and has been Inspector-General of Customs since 1863. A visit to Europe has been talked of for many years; but the great responsibilities of his post have hitherto proved too strong for him to put it into execution.

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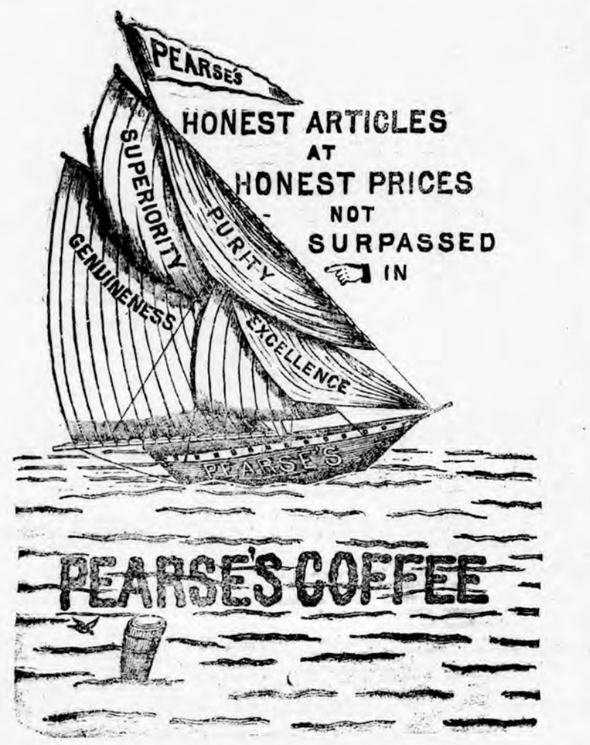

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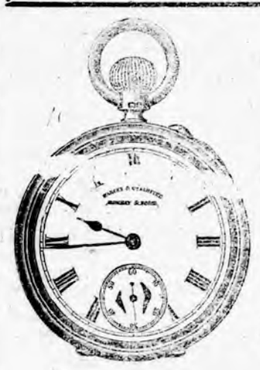

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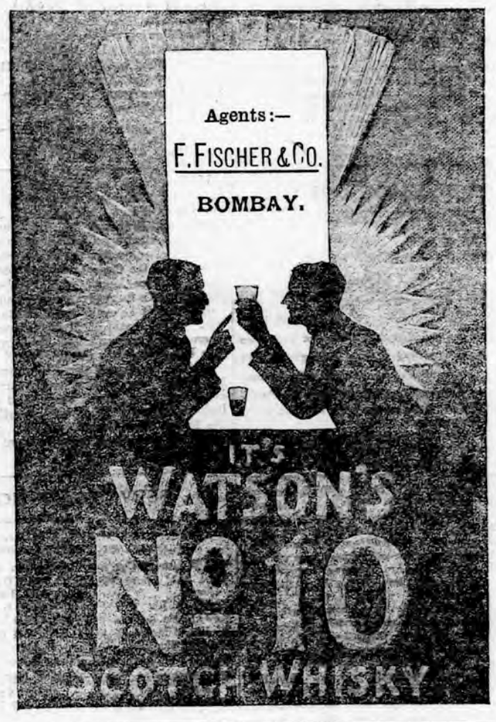

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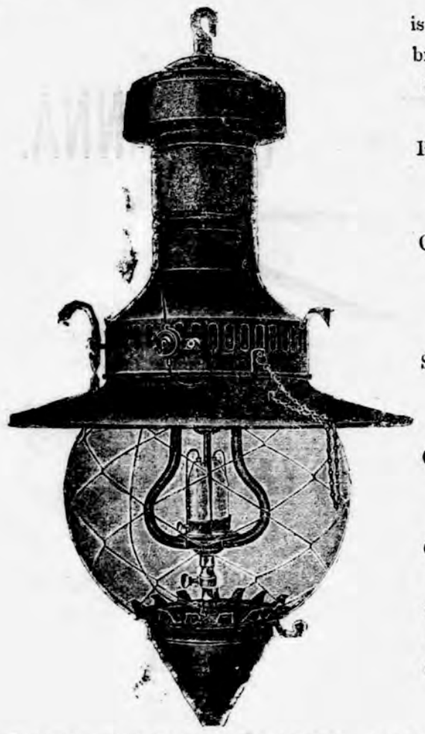

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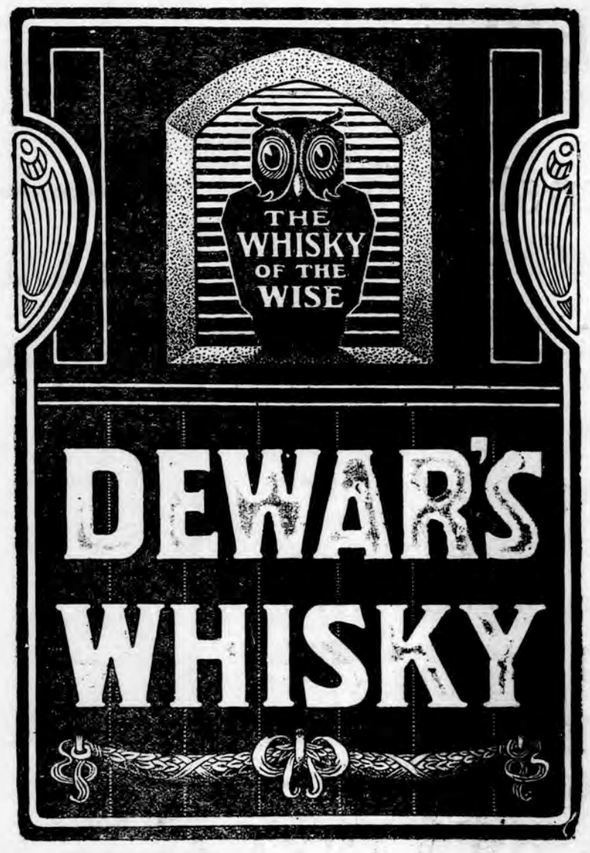

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